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GROMYKO PROPOSES PEACE INITIATIVE IN UN LETTER, RESOLUTION

Letter to Waldheim

LD241642 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 24 Sep 80

["New Soviet Peace Initiative"--TASS headline; quotation marks as received]

[Text] New York, 24 Sep, TASS--USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko sent a letter to United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim requesting that the item "on some urgent measures for the lessening of war danger" should be put on the agenda of the 35th session of the United Nations General Assembly as an important and urgent matter.

The letter says:

"Esteemed Mr Secretary General,

The Soviet Union suggests that the item "on some urgent measures for the lessening of war danger" should be put on the agenda of the 35th session of the United National General Assembl as an important and urgent matter.

The importance and urgency of this matter is determined by the fact that some states under the cover of tensions in the world they are creating themselves seek to widen the existing military blocs and create new military blocs, are speeding the build-up of their armies, are increasingly stockpiling both nuclear and conventional armaments, are widening the scope of military preparations.

The continuation of this process can lead to still greater complications in relations among states, to the forming of situations that can develop into armed conflict and, in the long run, to carry the world to the brink of war disaster.

Special concern is caused by the fact that military preparations are accompanied by the striving of certain influential forces for diktat and hegemonism in international relations, for interference in internal affairs of other states. Instead of recognizing the need to maintain the existing military equilibrium, an open course is taken to achieving the military-strategic superiority which is leading in practice to the unrestrained spiralling of the arms race, to the attempt to get unilateral military advantages.

The Soviet Union holds that in the existing conditions it is necessary to redouble the efforts aimed at the preservation and deepening of the relaxation of international tension and averting war.

This is precisely the aim of numerous proposals that were tabled by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries at various international forums, including the United Nations.

The Soviet Union is now suggesting the following urgent measures for the lessening of war danger.

First, being resolutely in favour of ending the division of the world into military groupings, the Soviet Union together with other socialist countries expressed many times the readiness to disband the defence alliance of the Warsaw Treaty member states if the NATO bloc is liquidated at the same time. It is suggested as an initial step the liquidation of the military organizations of both groupings, starting with mutual reduction of military activity. These proposals remain valid.

By the Soviet Union's firm conviction the decision to keep from expanding the existing military-political groupings and creating the new ones would be the minimal and at the same time important step.

The United Nations General Assembly can and must have its weighty say in favour of such a step.

Second, the Soviet Union suggests that all states, above all, permanent members of the Security Council and countries connected with them by military agreements should keep since a certain date from building up armed forces and conventional armaments as a first step toward their subsequent reduction.

The Soviet Union proceeds from the view that progress in the sphere of limitation and reduction of armed forces and conventional armament of states would promote the advance also in the sphere of nuclear disarmament. Alongside with this, the decision of states to keep from increasing armed forces and conventional armaments would be creating more favourable conditions for solving the problems of economic and social development and other global problems facing mankind now.

Third, attaching the priority importance to nuclear nonproliferation and, at the same time, showing consideration for lawful concern of non-nuclear states about their security, the Soviet Union proclaimed that it will never use nuclear weapons against those states that keep from their porduction and acquisition and that do not have them in their territories.

Holding that the conclusion of an appropriate international convention with the participation of all nuclear and non-nuclear states would serve in the best way the interests of strengthening guarantees of security of non-nuclear states, the Soviet Union is prepared to consider also other possible versions of the solution of this matter, if other nuclear powers show similar readiness.

Fourth, the Soviet Union deems it necessary and possible, given political will of other powers, to bring to the successful conclusion the efforts to work out a treaty on general and complete ban on nuclear weapon tests.

To facilitate the attainment of this aim, the Soviet Union suggests now that all states having nuclear weapons should keep for a certain time from nuclear explosions and should make appropriate statements to this effect. Being of great significance in itself, such a step would also create a more favourable climate for the talks on general and complete banning of nuclear weapon tests.

Such are some measures whose urgent implementation, in the Soviet Union's opinion, could contain the growing military danger, could promote the lessening of tension in interstate relations.

I ask you, Mr Secretary General, to regard this letter as a memorandum envisaged by Rule 20 of the procedural rules of the United Nations General Assembly and to circulate it together with the accompanying draft resolution as official documents of the United Nations General Assembly."

Draft Resolution

LD241726 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 24 Sep, TASS--Follows the text of the draft resolution proposed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, Andrey Gromyko, for inclusion in the agenda of the 35th session of the United Nations General Assembly as an important and urgent question:

"Draft resolution of the U.N. General Assembly on certain urgent measures to lessen the war danger:

The General Assembly,

Mindful that in present day conditions war would bring incalculable disasters and suffering to the peoples,

Profoundly concerned at the worsening of the international situation and at the fact that the current talks on questions of arms limitation and disarmament are being procrastinated, while some of them have been stopped or suspended,

Reaffirming the significance of the declaration on the deepening and strengthening of relaxation of international tension adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its 32nd session,

Convinced that the process of relaxation of tension can and must be preserved and developed,

Proceeding from the need to take urgent measures to lessen the war danger and strengthen international security,

1.

Calls upon the states, members of military alliances, to refrain from actions leading to the extension of the existing military-political groupings through the inclusion of new states into them.

Calls upon all states non-members of the existing military-political alliances, to refrain from joining in such groupings.

Calls upon all states to avoid any actions which may be instrumental in the setting up of new military-political groupings or the imparting of military functions to those regional organisations which have no such functions at present.

2.

Reaffirms that the progress in the limitation and subsequent reduction of nuclear armaments would be promoted by the parallel adoption of political and international legal measures to strengthen the security of states, and the progress in the field of limitation and reduction of the armed forces and conventional armaments of the states in possession of nuclear weapons, and other states in relevant regions.

Calls upon all the states, first of all the states, permanent members of the Security Council and the countries linked with them by military agreements, not to enlarge starting from January 1, 1981 their armed forces and not to build up conventional armaments as the first step towards subsequent reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments.

3.

Calls upon the states taking part in the talks on the question of giving guarantees to non-nuclear states from the use or the threat of use of nuclear weapons against them, to make efforts for the speediest development and conclusion of an international convention on this question.

Calls upon all the states in possession of nuclear weapons to make as the first step towards the conclusion of such an international convention solemn pledges of analogous content on the non-use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear states not having them on their territory.

Recommends the Security Council to examine the statements which can be made by nuclear states and, if all those statements are found to answer the aforementioned goal, to adopt a relevent resolution approving of them.

4.

Stresses the need for the speediest conclusion of an international treaty on complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapons tests.

Calls upon all the states in possession of nuclear weapons not to stage any nuclear blasts, as a manifestation of their good will and with the purpose of creating more favourable conditions for finalising the drafting of the mentioned treaty, for the duration of one year, starting from the date agreed upon by them, making relevent statements to this effect in advance".

GROMYKO CONTINUES MEETINGS WITH VARIOUS FOREIGN MINISTERS

Meetings With Carrington

LD240850 Moscow TASS in English 0602 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 24 Sep, TASS--Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko has met here with British Foreign Secretary Carrington.

In the course of the talk they examined some issues of bilateral Soviet-British relations and discussed a number of international issues, including in connection with the work of the 35th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Andrey Gromyko stressed the necessity of consistent efforts in the interests of strengthening detente, eliminating the seats of tension and curbing the arms race. He described as dangerous and at the same time inconsistent the attempts of the NATO member-countries at upsetting the present rough equivalence of the forces of the East and West, and declared for the adoption of measures directed at lowering the level of military confrontation in Europe. The attention of the British foreign secretary was drawn to the fact that the policy of the present British Government does not accord, as regards the main issues of European security, with the above-mentioned aim of lowering the level of military confrontation in Europe, but is rather aimed at supporting the extreme militaristic tendencies in the policy of the NATO member countries in European and world affairs.

Talks With Genscher

LD250152 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0001 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 25 Sep (TASS)--A meeting was held here between A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of Foreign Affairs, and H.-D. Genscher, deputy federal chancellor and minister of foreign affairs of the FRG.

Some questions of the relations between the two countries were discussed at the meeting. The sides confirmed their mutual striving to consistently develop mutually beneficial cooperation in various spheres, guided by the Moscow treaty and other agreements and accords reached at the summit level.

The ministers exchanged opinions on the most important international problems of mutual interest, including those connected with the present session of the UN General Assembly. Main attention was devoted to the prospects for consolidating peace and ensuring progress in the matter of military detente and disarmament. In this connection both sides stressed the desirability of holding talks at an early date with the aim of achieving accord on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe.

Describing the present international situation, A.A. Gromyko pointed to the dangerous nature of the so-called new nuclear strategy declared by the U.S. Government, the adoption of which is apt to complicate the process of detente and increase the military threat.

Questions of the holding of the Madrid meeting of representatives of the states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe were touched on during the conversation.

The meeting passed in an open and businesslike atmosphere.

Meets Peruvian Foreign Minister

LD250242 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0002 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 25 Sep (TASS)--A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, met here J. Arias Stella, minister of foreign relations of Peru.

During the conversation questions of the development of Soviet-Peruvian relations and some international problems, including those relating to the situation in Latin America and also questions related to the work of the 35th UN General Assembly session, were discussed.

The meeting passed in a friendly atmosphere.

Speaks With Perez Llorca

LD250238 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0005 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 25 Sep (TASS)--A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, received here J.P. Perez Llorca, Spanish minister of foreign affairs.

During the conversation, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, particular attention was devoted to questions connected with the forthcoming meeting in Madrid of representatives of states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. A.A. Gromyko stressed the importance of holding the Madrid meeting in a businesslike and constructive spirit in the interests of strengthening security and cooperation on the European Continent and the improvement of the international situation as a whole.

The ministers also exchanged views on some questions of Soviet-Spanish relations and questions relating to the work of the current session of the UN General Assembly.

Conversation With Ito

LD250228 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0007 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 25 Sep (TASS)--A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, has received in New York M. Ito, foreign minister of Japan.

During the conversation, the questions of Soviet-Japanese relations and some international problems were discussed, including those relating to the situation in the Far East and in other areas of Asia.

A.A. Gromyko noted that the position of the Soviet Union in relation to Japan had been stated again with all clarity in the recent speech of L.I. Brezhnev in Alma-Ata. Our country, he said, has repeatedly manifested its readiness to develop relations with Japan, including relations in the political sphere. If such an approach will be forthcoming from the Japanese side also, if it does not give way to attempts to push it onto a dangerous path of militarization and confrontation with the USSR, then it will be possible to achieve an advancement of Soviet-Japanese relations along the path of good neighborliness and mutually advantageous cooperation, A.A. Gromyko stated.

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES ITO SPEECH AT GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OW250256 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Tsvetov commentary]

[Text] Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito delivered a speech before the UN General Assembly on 23 September. In this speech he made an untenable territorial demand to the Soviet Union. This was the first time a Japanese foreign minister has ever brought up such an issue in a UN General Assembly session. Ito's demand stems from an attempt to establish an international precedent for demanding a review of the settlement of World War II and to justify a revanchist policy by virtue of UN authority.

By making an illegitimate territorial demand in the United Nations, the Japanese foreign minister in fact has joined the group of those who seek to make the United Nations a forum for fanning international antagonism.

The Japanese foreign minister tried to give the impression that the "unsettled territorial issue" hinders the conclusion of a Japan-Soviet peace treaty. But no one will support such an utterance. The real reason there is no peace treaty between Japan and the Soviet Union is that the Japanese ruling circles do not want that treaty.

The Soviet Union has made various proposals that will facilitate conclusion of a peace treaty. For instance, as an initial step, it proposed a good-neighborly friendship and cooperation treaty. But the Japanese ruling circles have responded by unfolding an anti-Soviet campaign and repeating hostile utterances against the Soviet Union, utterances which may be described as belligerent. It suffices to mention that the Japanese defense and foreign ministry authorities have declared the Soviet Union to be a potential enemy of Japan. Who is to blame for the failure to sign a peace treaty?

Foreign Minister Ito also criticized friendly Soviet aid to Afghanistan, which has been given to help repulse the outside invasion, describing it as a challenge to international law. But such an utterance against the Soviet action blatantly distorts the facts. As is well known, a limited number of Soviet troops moved into Afghanistan in response to the Afghan Government request for assistance in repelling the outside threat, which was generated by the U.S. and Chinese interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs. The Japanese foreign minister is taking upon himself the role of a lawyer to defend those who have violated various principles of international relations. Coming as it does from the mouth of the representative of a country where there are about 140 installations with about 50,000 U.S. troops stationed, such criticism is bound to be branded as insincere.

Prior to his speech before the UN General Assembly session, the Japanese foreign minister met with Secretary of State Muskie, Defense Secretary Brown and other top U.S. officials. According to Japanese press reports, the U.S. officials in these talks requested that Japan increase its military spending.

In the same UN General Assembly session, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko said: The United States is fanning militarism among certain forces in Japan, and Beijing is in step with the United States in this regard. But the Soviet Union does not expect the Japanese leadership will succumb to outside pressure to send Japan on the road of enmity toward the Soviet Union.

REACTION TO SOVIET PEACE INITIATIVES PRESENTED TO UN

LD241544 Moscow TASS in English 1519 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Excerpts] New York, 24 Sep, TASS--The new peace initiatives announced by the Soviet Union at the 35th session of the United Nations General Assembly were received by the world community with tremendous interest.

"We welcome the new Soviet proposals because their fulfilment will definitely facilitate efforts directed at preserving and deepening the relaxation of international tension, at lessening the war danger and averting thermonuclear catastrophe", said the representative of Nicaragua Sotelo.

"We also believe that the preservation of the American military base in Guantanamo contradicts the lawful demands of the Cuban Government and people and rudely ignores the sovereign rights of Cuba. The American military springboard on Cuban territory should be liquidated", he said.

Faruq Qaddumi, one the leaders of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, stressed that the new Soviet peace initiatives had evoked much interest in the circles of Arab delegations. "We are increasingly alarmed by the steady growth of the U.S. military presence in various regions of the world and by the aggravation of tension in the Indian Ocean Persian Gulf area".

"As it was repeatedly noted by the Soviet Union, a normalisation of the situation in this explosive area of the world would so much for the speediest solution of the Middle East problem on a just basis", he went on.

WALDHEIM SENDS MESSAGES TO IRAQI, IRANIAN LEADERS ON DISPUTE

LD250836 Moscow TASS in English 0810 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 25 Sep, TASS--United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim persistently urged the presidents of Iran and Iraq immediately to halt the bloodshed and destructions.

In messages to the heads of both states he expressed extreme anxiety over the continuing conflict between Iran and Iraq. Besides suffering and material damage, inflicted upon both countries, the message says, the international community has been deeply worried over possible consequences of this conflict for international peace and security and its inevitable economic consequences for the region and other parts of the world.

The United Nations secretary-general recalled that the president of the Security Council on behalf of its members also called upon Iran and Iraq, as a first step towards a settlement of the conflict, to refrain from military operations and all actions which could contribute to a deterioration in the existing dangerous situation, and to settle their conflict through peaceful means.

In the message the United Nations secretary-general offered his good offices with the object of reaching a settlement of the differences through peaceful means.

PRAVDA DENOUNCES KAMPUCHEAN REPRESENTATION AT UN

LD241149 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Sep 80 p 5

[I. Shchedrov, "Rejoinder": "Outrage Instead of Reasons"]

[Text] Washington and Beijing are staging another dirty farce, this time within the walls of the United Nations. The purpose is to keep the illegally held seat for the Kampuchean people's butchers that act on behalf of the already nonexistent so-called Democratic Kampuchea. Any means are being resorted to, including a peremptory shout and pressure. Washington is busy twisting the arms of Tokyo and of its other allies while Beijing is actively influencing Third World delegations, particularly African countries: Kampuchea, it thinks, is far away from them, and it hopes that not everybody knows what has taken place.

However it is no longer possible to simply ignore the existence of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, to which by right its legitimate seat at the United Nations should belong as well as the facts of the genocide by the butchers' regime of Democratic Kampuchea which the people of that country threw on the garbage heap of history.

The question is being increasingly often asked directly even in the U.S. ruling cirles themselves and in the bourgeois press of the West: For whom is the Kampuchean seat at the United Nations being kept? Thus, a letter sent by U.S. senators to the U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie says that "recognition of the credentials of the Pol Pot clique's delegation at the UN General Assembly session will mean nothing other than support for one of the most sanguinary regimes in mankind's history."

Reportage from the People's Republic of Kampuchea, recently published by NEWSWEEK magazine, emphasizes that a reutrn of Pol Pot and of his regime "would be the most dreadful thing for the people of that country."

Beijing is now hurrying to the aid of the butchers and political corpses on the run.

Recently RENMIN RIBAO carried an article by a XINHUA correspondent. In the article, not only the Pol Pot clique is protected, but it is also asserted that the figure 3 million Kampucheans killed was allegedly "fabricated" by the USSR and Vietnam. Moreover it is blasphemously asserted that in actual fact the population of Kampuchea even somewhat increased during the years of the Pol Pot regime's rule. Reservation is made, though, that serious errors were made under the Pol Pot men and some people were mistakenly killed.

It is difficult to say for whom this vile slander, this outrage on the memory of millions of those who died during the monstrous Maoist experiments to implant in Kampuchea the export version of the Chinese Cultural Revolution, is intended.

One thing is clear: In this case both Beijing and Washington, as has been the case more than once already, do not disdain anything to attain their aims.

ANALYST CRITIZES STATEMENT BY OFFICIAL IN MADRID

LD241322 Moscow TASS in English 1257 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 24 Sep, TASS--TASS news analyst Sergey Bogatov writes:

Speaking in an interview with the Spanish newspaper EL PAIS, Spencer Oliver, a member of the American delegation at the current meeting in Madrid on preparations for the meeting of representatives of the states-participants in the Conference on European Security and Cooperation, said that if the Soviet Union did not accept the plan of work that would enable a serious analysis of observance of the principles of the Helsinki Final Act, the opening of the main meeting scheduled for November 11 might be postponed.

It is hard to say of what there is more in this statement: of ultimatum undertones or, mildly speaking, of distortion of the truth. But let us turn to facts. Two draft agendas of the forthcoming European forum are being examined in Madrid--that of Spain, which is supported by representatives of NATO, and of Hungary, with which the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries agree. Both drafts are identical in many respects. A better half of the text has already been appoved by all the participants. But why then all this noise and threats?

It turns out that the difference between the uncoordinated part of the two drafts consists in one brief phrase: "the tabling of proposals on the above-said issues," which is contained in the Hungarian draft and is absent in the Spanish one. This phrase follows the coinciding words taken from the Final Act, which envisage an exchange of views in Madrid both on the implementation of the provisions of the Final Act and improvement of mutual relations, fundamentals of security and development of cooperation in Europe, development of the process of detente. It is clear that neither the Soviet Union nor Hungary intend to prohibit an "analysis of the observance of the principles of the Final Act," as Spencer Oliver claims. Apparently this gentleman does not wish that proposals be made in Madrid on the development of security and cooperation in Europe.

But what is that Mr Spencer Oliver? Why does he venture to distort facts and threaten with a postponement of the Madrid forum? Among the American delegation he is referred to as a "tough man," so to speak, "enfant terrible" of the U.S. delegation.

Incidentally, Mr Spencer has proved to be chairman of that commission of the U.S. Congress, which was instructed by President Carter to pack the suitcases of the American delegation with all sorts of calumnies and fabrications about the alleged violation of human rights in the socialist countries. But of course, Mr Oliver would like that the suitcases be unpacked in Madrid rather than constructive proposals be tabled on detente and cooperation.

Fortunately, Mr Oliver is not the whole of America. Noteworthy in this connection is the article "Trilateral Battle in Madrid" in the newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR claiming that there will be a discussion at Madrid not only between East and West but also between the United States and its allies and even between the members of the U.S. delegation itself. Obviously not everybody sees the world through Mr Oliver's eyes.

We would like to believe that peace-loving American public and realistically-minded political circles will be able to stay the hand of the opponents of detente and peaceful cooperation.

U.S., NOT USSR, THREATENS GULF COUNTRIES' OIL

LD242121 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] The widely-informed New York TIMES has admitted that the promise made by President Carter in January to protect Arabian Gulf oil against a probable threat by the Russians was a deception. The paper said that U.S. actions in the gulf region, where its military presence is rapidly increasing, are not well received even in Western Europe. In other words, even U.S. allies will not risk endorsing the American lie about a Soviet threat. In a sharply critical tone the New York TIMES noted that no one in Iran, Iraq or even Saudi Arabia, which has a close relationship with the United States, would be happy [with the presence] of American forces. The paper also said it is unlikely that the United States would expect from Saudi Arabia or from other Arab countries an invitation to protect their oilfields against a nonexistent threat.

This is indeed a logical remark. Moreover one also must not forget the fact that all Arab oil countries and Iran firmly declare that no one is threatening their oil other than the American military and the monopolies trying to seize their main wealth by military force. This has been frequently declared by the leaders of Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and others. But U.S. actions in the gulf region show that Washington does not intend to take present-day facts into consideration. A huge American fleet is now there and the American administration is also trying to take advantage of the Iranian-Iraqi dispute to further its imperialistic objectives. For this purpose Washington has sent its warships directly to the shores of Iran and Iraq.

LEBEDEVA BLAMES 'AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS' FOR IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

NC241335 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Excerpt] American imperialists, following the colonialist policy of "divide and rule," are throwing Iran and Iraq at each other's throats. AFP reports from Washington say that while carrying out this policy, American imperialists allege that the Iranian-Iraqi conflict might be used by the Soviet Union to gain access to the Persian Gulf. In an interview with a CBS reporter, U.S. Defense Secretary Brown expressed this same view.

All these hostile actions toward Iran as well as the accusations against the Soviet Union are coupled with the flagrant show of power by the United States in the Persian Gulf and with the maneuvers of the rapid deployment corps units, whose soldiers' arms and uniforms have been dyed the color of the Iranian deserts. The military bases which the American militarists are gaining in Egypt, Oman, Somalia and Kenya are being turned into anti-Iranian fulcrums. The United States has also announced the economic boycott of Iran and it is not executing orders for technical goods, spare parts, industrial products, foodstuffs or even medicine.

In short, American imperialists are trying their best to kill Iran's budding new life and to reestablish the pre-revolution situation. The imperialists, who ignore reality, forget that the revolutionary Iranian nation does not want the past era to return but struggles to consolidate its freedom and independence.

Dear friends, I thank you for your attention. Until we meet again.

BOLSHAKOV: 'RADIO SUBVERSION' INCOMPATIBLE WITH FINAL ACT

LD241229 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 80 p 4

[V. Bolshakov article under the rubric "From the Ideological Front": "On the Cold War Wavelength"]

[Text] Soon after U.S. President J. Carter approved plans for reorganizing the Information Agency (USIA) and the International Communication Agency (ICA) had been set up to replace it in April 1978, a dispute arose in the U.S. Congress. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, headed by Senator McGovern, approved in principle the idea of reorganizing the foreign policy propaganda system, but was opposed to the title of the newly created agency. The point is that ICA sounds similar to CIA--the abbreviated title of the notorious Central Intelligence Agency. However, the new title was adopted nevertheless, and the only thing left for ICA personnel, according to the Washington POST, was to wonder how their institution could be publicized without using the suspicious-sounding abbreviation.

Of course, this linguistic dispute, like the congressmen's concern over the reputation of American foreign propaganda, was no accident. It is an open secret that ever since the CIA was formed the handling of "psychological warfare" against socialist countries, the communist and workers parties and the national liberation movements was entrusted to the dollar "cloak-and-dagger knights."

These functions used to belong to the USIA, created in 1953. But the CIA, which never severed its ties with the USIA, was left with the specific guidance and financing of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe (RL/RFE) in Munich and Free Asia (FA), with headquarters in Seoul. The CIA not only did not publicize this mission; it actually kept it secret from the American people and the world public right up until the revelations to Congress by Senator Case's committee in 1971.

It was only then that the aims of the "psychological warfare" actions implemented by the CIA surfaced. Details were also discovered, such as RFE's role in coordinating the counterrevolutionary actions in Hungary in 1956 and instructing the antisocialist forces in the CSSR in 1967-1969. The same radio station issued incitements to action against the people's power in other socialist countries also. Overall, RL, in tandem with RFE, carried out systematic, shameless, anti-Soviet, anticommunist propaganda, going so far as to issue direct calls for the gains of real socialism to be eliminated. All this was so scandalous and ridiculous that Senator Fulbright, summing up the results of the Case committee's investigations, described the RL/RFE system as a "product of the government's diseased imagination" and "readiness to deceive the American people."

"In other words," he explained, "RL and RFE have been merely part of a system--a system of lies and deception, a system of conspiracies to mislead not only the American people, but anyone who was prepared to listen." That remark of Senator Fulbright's, dating from 1972, can be repeated even today. The "system of lies and deception" remains. Moreover, it has been improved over the years and adapted to the current needs of U.S. imperialism and its allies.

The CIA has publicly abandoned its leadership of RL/RFE but is covertly continuing to control their activity. The "board for international broadcasting", created in 1973, which is officially supposed to be entrusted with leadership of RL/RFE, is essentially merely a screen for the CIA, as the letter from senators to the U.S. President of 5 May this year indicates. It was recently learned that a special coordinating committee organized on the American President's instructions in 1976 and operating under the leadership of Z. Brzezinski, the President's assistant for national security affairs, closely coordinates the activity of RL/RFE and the CIA, and also Voice of America, in large-scale "psychological warfare" operations. [paragraph continues]

It is also indicative that the U.S. President's report to the U.S. Congress "on broadcasting to foreign countries," dated March 1977, envisaged the possibility of the joint utilization of the resources of VOA and RL/RFE and the closer coordination of the activity of these "psychological warfare" departments with that of similar services in the NATO countries.

The aim of the strategists of the "psychological warfare" against the socialist countries has been and remains one thing: to change the existing political system in those countries and eliminate their peoples' revolutionary gains. That is the prime task of the whole U.S. foreign policy propaganda apparatus. The concern of ICA and RL/RFE personnel over what reception is like in the socialist countries and over who picks up their programs and when is understandable in the light of those facts.

That is why David Abshire, chairman of the "board for international broadcasting," complained tearfully to the U.S. Senate that RL/RFE programs in the socialist countries were being jammed and that this was not in line with international agreements. The broadcasts from the CIA, who wanted to exploit the provision regarding the exchange of information enshrined in the Final Act as cover for their own subversive operations, have repeatedly received fitting rebukes. Thus Czechoslovakia's CTK remarked: "The jamming of RL and RFE programs is in full accordance with international legal norms and is line with the spirit and the letter of the Helsinki agreement. It will be recalled that the participants in that forum agreed to respect the freedom to choose and develop political, social, economic and cultural systems, and also to determine laws and administrative laws in their own countries. They stated that they would refrain from any direct or indirect, individual or collective interference in the internal affairs of other countries that took part in the conference."

It is not only the CIA's Munich radio twins that engage in that sort of interference. The Russian proverb "you can tell a man by the company he keeps" could not be a more suitable way to describe the close contacts maintained by VOA, the BBC, Deutsche Welle and other Western radio stations with RL/RFE. Despite their official name as government news organs, these radio stations have of late been joining increasingly actively in the "psychological warfare" against the socialist countries and engaging in subversive propaganda in the full sense of the word.

Whereas formerly the leaders of these radio stations avoided making direct use of inflammatory appeals by various dissidents for a struggle against the existing system in the USSR and other socialist countries and left propaganda of their "views" to the RL/RFE duo, VOA, the BBC and Deutsche Welle are now giving them air time and are spending hours reading out their wild concoctions.

When U.S. Congress discussed the question of the organization of ties between RL/RFE and the manufacturers of "literature" of this kind it was noted that, back in the 1969-1972 period, an entire "network of 'Samizdat' correspondents" had been set up. It is led by Abraham Brumberg, cadre intelligence agent and former chief editor of the journal PROBLEMS OF COMMUNISM, then published by the USIA. Now he has been transferred to work in the RL/RFE system which disseminates dissident malevolence for use on "official" Western radio stations. For the same purpose a special "Samizdat archive" was set up in Munich led by chief of the RL research service, CIA employee Albert (Boyter).

The fact that the "network of correspondents" in the socialist countries is still a primary concern of the "psychological warfare" services and an instrument for interference in their internal affairs was candidly stated on 23 April 1980 by VOA in a Russian language broadcast: "Samizdat finds its way abroad; it is published in printed form and is then sent back to the USSR as 'Tamizdat' [Samizdat material published abroad]." [paragraph continues]

In their broadcasts VOA, the BBC and Deutsche Welle are constantly operating as "Tamizdat" publishing houses for dissident opuses and blatantly slanderous statements created "for immediate needs." Recently they were joined by the Beijing radio services which concluded a "cooperation" contract with RL/RFE.

Hardly a day passes without the "voices" which broadcast to the USSR and the other socialist countries transmitting the "latest news" obtained from...dissidents. As is known even from official American sources, this "information" is gathered not only be certain Western correspondents but also by certain not too [scrupulous] diplomats who behave as if they were accredited to dissident garbage heaps and not to countries which have granted them hospitality. On orders from Washington they swarm amid this refuse with the sole aim of getting as much slander as possible against socialist reality and party and state figures in the socialist countries.

The present U.S. administration's move away from detente in relations with the Soviet Union toward confrontation and escalation of "psychological warfare" against the socialist countries has clearly increased the demand for various traitors and turncoats; from Hitlerite remnants, who have long sullied the air under the RL/RFE banner, to fugitive dissidents or dissidents who have remained in the socialist countries.

In the latter part of August VOA, Deutsche Welle and the BBC read out another anti-communist "appeal" by Solzhenitsyn. Radio Sweden broadcast an anti-Soviet interview with renegade Z. Mlynar who fled Czechoslovakia after the 1968 events. VOA and Rome radio propagandized another statements about "repression" against "dissidents" (inakomyslyashchiye) in the USSR concocted on instructions from the leaders of the "network of Samizdat correspondents." And so on and so forth.

These tactics clearly contradict the Helsinki agreements, despite the West's attempts to hide behind references to "freedom of information." Nevertheless, reports of this kind are regularly broadcast even by "official" Western radio stations.

Western "psychological warfare" services have reacted frantically to events in Poland. During the period 19-25 August, for example, they devoted an average of 25 commentaries a day to broadcasts in Russian alone. The organizers of the radio sabotage juggled the facts and used them for anticommunist fabrications, for propagandizing the platform of antisocialist forces. A vital feature of the views and activity of these elements, incited and supported from outside, the paper TRYBUNA LUDU wrote, "is the constant desire to create an atmosphere of 'free play of political forces' and implement the concept of ideological struggle formulated by the Western strategists and the tactics of 'splitting socialism from within' irrespective of whether they act from bourgeois liberal, leftist, cosmopolitan or nationalist positions."

The intention to "split socialism from within" can clearly be traced in all commentaries by Western radio stations devoted to the events in Poland. The leitmotiv of their broadcasts was the unequivocal call for a change in the "political and economic structure of the communist system." As Portuguese Communist Party General Secretary A. Cunhal noted the other day, regular broadcasts have been made from Portuguese territory containing instruction s for the enemies of socialism in Poland. They have been implemented with the help of radio station Raret which belongs to VOA and is situated in the city of Gloria. RFE has also transmitted direct and coded instructions from anti-socialist elements.

The opponents of detente and cooperation in Europe are keeping up their "psychological war" against the socialist countries, alloting a special role to radio sabotage. Their activity, which is essentially recreation of Dulles' "rolling back communism" strategy, is obviously dangerous. It is patently incompatible with the Final Act signed in Helsinki.

FURTHER ON VISIT OF JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY PRESIDENT

Award Presentation

LD241325 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Presentation of Award"]

[Text] On 17 September in the Kremlin, I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented the Order of the Friendship of Peoples to Munenori Akagi, president of the Japanese-Soviet Friendship Society and prominent Japanese public figure and politician.

Soviet people value highly the activity of the Japanese movement for friendship with the Soviet Union, I.B. Usmankhodzhayev stated on presenting the order. There is no more noble aim today than that of preserving peace in the world and strengthening friendship and cooperation between peoples. This award marks M. Akagi's great contribution to strengthening friendship and mutual understanding between the two countries' peoples and preserving and consolidating peace in the Far East.

M. Akagi expressed sincere gratitude to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government for their high assessment of his public activity. He said that he will continue to promote the further development and strengthening of friendship between our states' peoples.

Present at the presentation of the order were M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, I.I. Kovalenko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and representatives of the Soviet public.

Request for Japanese Economic Decision

OW180115 Tokyo KYODO in English 0055 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Moscow, Sept 18, KYODO--The Soviet Union asked Japan for its early decision on its attitude toward Japan's cooperation with the Soviet 11th five-year economic development program for 1981-1985 on which the Soviet authorities are working. The request was made by Nikolay Baybakov, vice premier and chairman of the State Planning Committee, at a 90-minute meeting with Munenori Akagi, a senior Liberal-Democratic Party Dietman now visiting Moscow.

Akagi quoted Baybakov as saying that he hoped the Japanese side will make its formal decision on whether it would cooperate with the Soviet economic program by the end of this year or next March at the latest.

If Japan's decision on the matter should be delayed, any Japanese offer of projects for cooperation could not be incorporated in the Soviet program, Baybakov said.

Criticism of Japanese Attitude

OW180243 Tokyo KYODO in English 0222 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, Sept 18, KYODO--The goodwill visit to Moscow by Munenori Akagi, former Japanese agriculture-forestry minister and a leading pro-Soviet politician, has failed to break the present strain which persists between Tokyo and Moscow since the Soviet military incursion into Afghanistan. The pessimistic view on time-honored Japanese-Soviet relations was revealed after Akagi conferred with leading figures of the Soviet Communist Party and Government Monday through Wednesday in Moscow to exchange views on how to improve deteriorated Japanese-Soviet ties.

Among Soviet officials Akagi conferred with were E.V. Evanov, vice chairman of the Soviet-Japanese Friendship Society, I. Kovalenko, deputy director of the international division of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, who is a Soviet official well versed in Japanese affairs.

Kovalenko warned Akagi, that the Japanese Government should assume full responsibility for the deterioration in the Tokyo-Moscow relations because Tokyo has bluntly followed U.S. President Jimmy Carter's proposal to take an anti-Soviet stand to protest the Soviet military incursion into Afghanistan. The Japanese Government canceled the scheduled visit to Japan of the Soviet parliamentary members and boycotted the 1980 Summer Olympic Games in Moscow in the wake of the U.S. Government's anti-Soviet policy, Kovalenko said.

The Soviet authorities were said to have been gravely disappointed with the Japanese Government's cool attitude toward Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's speech at Alma-Ata on August 29 appealing for long-range efforts to improve Soviet-Japanese relations In other words, the Soviet authorities were most likely to have attached importance to the Japanese attitude toward the Soviet's sign for the early promotion of bilateral relations.

The Japanese Government, however, maintained its basic attitude urging the Soviet Union to show its good faith prior to resuming economic cooperation between Tokyo and Moscow.

Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito leaves Tokyo for New York Thursday to attend the current U.N. General Assembly. He will confer with his Soviet counterpart Andrey Gromyko in New York next Friday to exchange views on the way to improve Tokyo-Moscow relations. This will be the first high-level government-to-government talks between the two nations since Soviet military invasion into Afghanistan last December. But the informed sources in Moscow said they would not predict any significant concrete results to come from the coming talks in New York to broaden friendly ties between Tokyo and Moscow.

Solomentsev, Akagi Meeting

OW200035 Tokyo KYODO in English 0023 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, Sept 19, KYODO--A high Soviet official Friday expressed dissatisfaction with what he called Japan's cool reaction to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's recent call for efforts to improve the bilateral relations, informed Japanese sources said.

In a two-hour meeting with former Agriculture-Forestry Minister Munenori Akagi, Mikhail Solomentsev, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Russian Federation, made known the Kremlin's discontent with Japanese policies toward the Soviet Union by referring to the interviews Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito gave before his departure for Washington this week.

Akagi, a senior Liberal-Democratic Party member of the Diet, is visting the Soviet Union in his capacity as president of the Japan-Soviet Friendship Society.

The official TASS news agency said Akagi and Solomentsev discussed a number of current issues and stressed that better relations between the two countries would be in the interest of their peoples, peace and security in the Far East.

Japanese sources said that Solomentsev referred to President Brezhnev's call for better relations with Japan and pointed to Akagi that this is a basic policy pursued by both the Soviet Communist Party and Government. He told Akagi that while the Soviet Union has been sticking to its policy of promoting bilateral cooperation in all fields and at all levels, Japan has been changing its policies toward Moscow from time to time in accordance with prevailing circumstances, the sources said.

Akagi was due to leave Moscow for Tokyo Saturday.

KARMAL ON CONDITIONS FOR POLITICAL SETTLEMENT

LD231116 Moscow World Service in English 0600 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal has stated his government is ready to promote a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan if international guarantees against outside counter-revolutionary interference are ensured. The Afghan leader expressed this in a statement broadcast by Kabul radio on Monday. Babrak Karmal reiterated readiness to discuss with neighboring countries the questions linked with such a settlement, including the withdrawal of the limited Soviet military contingent. It will be pulled out as soon as conditions will be ensured ruling out any interference in the republic's affairs.

KARMAL CHAIRS REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL SESSION

LD242224 Moscow TASS in English 2130 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Kabul, 24 Sep, TASS--The third session of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was held on September 22, BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY reported. It was chaired by the general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council, prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal. Members of the country's supreme legislative body heard out a report on the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council on the activities of the Presidium in the period between the two latest sessions and unanimously approved the report.

The report made by Babrak Karmal appraises the internal and international political situation, notes the headway made by the Afghan people in the period under review in the implementation of the plans and tasks put forward by the April revolution and the second stage of its development. The report makes special note of the selfless assistance given by the Soviet Union to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in economic development of the young republic, in the defence of its independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The report denounces the intrigues of international imperialism, Chinese hegemonism, internal and external reaction against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and stresses the resolve of the working people of Afghanistan to struggle till the victory is reached over the enemies of the Afghan people, the enemies of peace and security in the region and the whole world.

KARMAL ADDRESSES YOUTH DELEGATION LEADERS IN KABUL

LD242042 Moscow TASS in English 1957 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Kabul, 24 Sep, TASS--Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA), chairman of the Revolutionary Council and the prime minister of the DRA, today received the leaders of foreign delegations who are attending the national conference of the Democratic Youth Organisation of Afghanistan.

Addressing the delegates of the progressive and democratic youth of the world, Babrak Karmal spoke of the history of the development of the April revolution, its stages, and highly appreciated the role of the progressive youth movement in the country. He expressed deep gratitude to the Soviet Union and all socialist countries which render internationalist help to the young democratic republic.

"This help--particularly on the part of the Soviet Union--in repulsing the outside aggression and in repelling the encroachments of U.S. imperialism, the Chinese hegemonists and regional reaction was timely and contributed to upholding the independence, territorial integrity and national sovereignty of the DRA," the Afghan leader emphasised.

Touching upon the situation in the country, Babrak Karmal pointed out that the Afghan people firmly support the April revolution, actively participate in smashing the bands of hirelings that are infiltrated into the DRA's territory. "Unity has been ensured in the PDPA", he said. "The process of the making of the young republic is proceeding successfully, and the national economic plans are being implemented. The Afghan youth who within the framework of their organisation are faithful assistants of the PDPA are called upon to play an important role in the accomplishment of these tasks".

Babrak Karmal exposed the true character of international imperialism's, the Chinese hegemonists', and regional reaction's ominous designs against the DRA.

"Despite their attempts at hindering the building of a new Afghanistan", he said, "the Afghan revolution will triumph. Afghanistan has staunch friends--the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and the progressive peace forces of the globe". "The arrival of the delegates of the progressive and democratic youth of various countries in Afghanistan for participation in our country's youth forum is a vivid manifestation of the broad support in the world for the Afghan revolution", Babrak Karmal said.

DECCAN HERALD CITED ON MISSIONARIES SERVING CIA

LD241136 Moscow TASS in English 1057 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] New Delhi, 24 Sep, TASS--The authorities of India's northeastern states have suggested that another American and two European missionaries leave the country. A legitimate question arises in this connection: What are representatives of the Western churches doing in the strategically important region of India? The influential newspaper DECCAN HERALD writes that they are engaged in gathering intelligence information for the CIA, anti-government propaganda and other unseemly activities. The newspaper quotes, in particular, confession by one of the CIA leaders that American intelligence has always regarded Western clergymen as a valuable source of classified information. The newspaper indicates that the scale of financing of missionaries by Western special services is evidenced by the following example. A certain Father Rubio received nearly four million rupees through a bank in Shillong (Meghalaya State) from October 1979 to March 1980. DECCAN HERALD writes that a missionary's work does not demand so huge sums.

The newspaper stresses that branches of Western religious organisations in the northeast, which receive immense subsidies from the United States, West Germany and some other countries, serve in fact to cover up intelligence and subversive operations by Western special services which are directed against the Indian Government.

On the pretext of holding so-called seminars, representatives of Western churches not only conduct extensive anti-government propaganda activities but are also trying to unite separatist elements to create a common front to achieve separation of the northeastern states from India and from an independent tribal state.

The Indian press also indicates that American missionaries have assumed of late another disgraceful role. They serve as chaplains at special camps on the Chinese territory where separatists are trained by Chinese instructors. The Indian press states that in this way the American Central Intelligence Agency and Chinese special services carry out cooperation.

ANNIVERSARY OF TREATY WITH GDR HAILED

LD241255 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 5

[N. Ivanov article under the rubric "25 Years Since the Signing of the Treaty on Relations Between the USSR and the GDR": "Friends and Allies"]

[Excerpts] The treaty on relations between the Soviet Union and the GDR was concluded in Moscow 25 years ago, on 20 September, 1955. It became an important milestone in the development of indestructible fraternal cooperation between our countries and peoples. It expressed the two sides' desire to further deepen the friendly relations which had grown up as a result of the Soviet Army's victory over Hitlerite fascism and the formation of the first state of German workers and peasants.

The treaty concluded between the USSR and the GDR was decisive in helping the GDR to begin playing an important role in the foreign policy arena. This first treaty between our countries was founded on the principles of proletarian internationalism, comradely cooperation and mutual support, equality and respect for sovereignty and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. It laid the foundations for future close cooperation between the Soviet Union and the German Socialist Republic.

In the present 5-year plan period the volume of trade turnover between the GDR and the USSR will reach a record level--R31.5 billion. Our country covers the republic's needs for basic types of raw materials. We also deliver various machine tools and industrial equipment, install house construction combines and help in mechanizing labor-intensive processes in the mining industry and metallurgy. We are sent refrigerator cars from Dessau, in Erfurt they assemble powerful presses for the Kama truck plant, in Jena they make preceision instruments for spaceships and Rostock's shipyards construct ships for our fleet.

In the last 10 years relations between the two countries have entered a new, higher phase. These qualitative changes were reflected in the new treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance concluded on 7 October 1975. It was signed by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. The new treaty enshrined fundamentally important tenets on strengthening and expanding mutually advantageous bilateral and multilateral economic, scientific and technical ties, including within CEMA.

It is hard to overestimate the significance of coordinating the foreign policy course of the socialist community countries. An important element is the coordination of actions in the international arena between the Soviet Union and the GDR. The German Socialist Republic has earned the profound respect of progressive mankind with its energetic actions for the sake of peace and detente. It made its contribution to the preparations for the CSCE, promoted the establishment of a climate of trust and cooperation on the European Continent and set an example of practical fulfillment of the Final Act principles.

Today, in the conditions of the exacerbated international situation, the GDR consistently and persistently advocates deepening detente, ending the arms race and consolidating the positive shifts of the seventies. "Our alliance, in terms of its international significance," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the Kremlin reception in honor of the GDR party and state delegation, "is directed toward strengthening the socialist community, consolidating peace and security in Europe and developing fruitful cooperation between states with different social systems."

It is 25 years since the day when the first USSR-GDR treaty was concluded in Moscow. Much has changed since then. But the main thing has remained unchanged--the feeling of friendship, cordiality and proletarian solidarity which links our parties and peoples.

Economic, Political Cooperation

LD250819 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 80 p 4

[Correspondent Yu. Voronov Berlin dispatch under the rubric "25 Years of the Treaty on Relations Between the USSR and the GDR": "Allies, Comrades in Arms, Friends"]

[Excerpts] Berlin--A quarter of a century ago--on 20 September 1955--the treaty on relations between the USSR and the GDR was signed in Moscow. This event was an important milestone in the history of the German workers' and peasants' state. It was solemnly confirmed that relations between the USSR and the GDR are based on a full equality of rights, mutual respect of sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs. The treaty consolidated the GDR's right to resolve all its domestic policy questions including mutual relations with the FRG and other states. The GDR Armed Forces, which were soon set up, assumed the protection of the state borders.

The particular significance of the treaty, is that, being based on the political, economic and cultural ties that had already taken shape between our countries by that time, it created the basis for and defined the main directions of the development of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the GDR.

The subsequent years quite graphically confirmed the strength and effectiveness of the provisions and principles proclaimed in the treaty which laid a firm base for strengthening the young republic and for the successful building of socialism in the GDR. They were further developed in the 12 June 1964 treaty on friendship, mutual assistance and cooperation between the USSR and the GDR which operated for over 10 years.

As is well known, the imperialist and revanchist circles resorted to threats, blackmail and direct sabotage to hinder the formation of the young republic. True to its internationalist duty and its treaty commitments, the Soviet Union together with the other socialist countries helped the German workers' and peasants' state to repulse the imperialists' attacks, overcome the diplomatic and economic blockade, which the imperialists organized, and to build a new society.

During the fifties and sixties the Soviet Union greatly assisted the GDR in providing it with raw materials, semifinished materials and diverse machinery and in building and modernizing leading enterprises.

Fraternal cooperation between our peoples and states became increasingly effective and acquired a new scale in the last decade. Important changes occurred in the international arena at the beginning of the seventies. As a result of the Warsaw Pact states' concerted action the line was drawn under the results of World War II. On the basis of international legal norms, relations were normalized between both German states and the GDR was recognized by the majority of the countries of the world. It was necessary to consolidate what had been achieved. All this was reflected comprehensively in the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the USSR and the GDR, signed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and E. Honecker in Moscow on 7 October 1975. It marked a new, higher stage of mutual relations between the USSR and the GDR in all spheres of politics, economics and culture.

In close economic cooperation with the USSR and the other CEMA countries and relying on socialist economic integration, the German worker-peasant state is now achieving major successes in all spheres of the national economy and social life. The present level of the GDR's cooperation with the USSR and the other CEMA members is characterized by a close coordination of national economic plans and the joint solution of cardinal scientific and technical tasks, including those relating to energy, fuel and raw materials. [paragraph continues]

For this purpose, for instance, the GDR and the other fraternal countries are taking part in developing the raw material base on the Soviet Union's territory. Thousands of volunteers from the German socialist state worked on the Soyuz main gas pipeline from Orenburg to the USSR's western border. The republic's workers and engineers have fulfilled and are fulfilling important orders for the Ust-Ilimsk pulp plant and the Kiyembayevskiy asbestos mining and enrichment combine. Complex chemical equipment, mining machinery and rolling mills, built in the GDR, are in operation in the Soviet Union.

Our scientific and technical cooperation has strengehened, too. Experts of almost 1,000 USSR and GDR scientific research and design organizations are now working jointly to solve very important tasks. Some 80 percent of all the tasks contained in the GDR state plan for science and technology are being solved in cooperation with the Soviet Union. The GDR's participation in implementing the Intercosmos program was the pinnacle of fraternal cooperation between our countries. It culminated in the joint spaceflight by GDR citizen Sigmund (Yen) and Soviet cosmonauts.

The growing exchange of commodities between our countries attests to the fruitful development of economic, scientific and technical ties. It will amount to 89 billion this year. The Soviet Union, which accounts for 36 percent of the GDR's entire foreign trade turnover, is the latter's largest trade partner. In its turn, the German socialist state is the USSR's biggest partner. It accounted for 10.1 percent of the Soviet Union's trade turnover last year.

The USSR-GDR production sharing and specialization program up to 1990, signed during the GDR's 30th anniversary celebrations, is of tremendous significance for further developing both countries' economies. Its aim is to use and pool our countries' economic potential even more efficiently and in the interests of mutual advantage in order to resolve national economic tasks.

Our countries' peoples are drawing closer together in the struggle for the triumph of the Marxist-Leninist ideals, for socialism and communism. The ideas of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union now permeate the German socialist state's whole social life. Ties between twin cities and creative organizations are strengthening and the exchange of experience between workers in related enterprises is expanding. The German-Soviet Friendship Society, whose organizations are functioning energetically in enterprises and institutions in the GDR, now numbers over 5.5 million members.

Our countries owe their present relations of firm unity and fraternal cooperation above all to the communists' purposeful activity. "Over the decades the CPSU and SED have performed a tremendous amount of political work as a result of which the peoples of the Soviet Union and the GDR have become allies, comrades in arms and friends," says the communique devoted to the meeting between L.I. Brezhnev and E. Honecker in the Crimea in August. Regular summit meetings play a paramount role in the fact that a full coincidence of views between the CPSU and SED on all the main issues of policy and the international situation has been manifested particularly forcefully in recent years.

The German socialist state is greeting the 25th anniversary of the signing of the first treaty between the USSR and the GDR in its prime, as an active and prestigious member of the United Nations, maintaining diplomatic relations with nearly 130 countries of the world. Being in the center of Europe and at the junction between two social systems, the GDR energetically wages the struggle to implement the Warsaw Pact countries' joint foreign policy course directed toward transforming Europe into a continent of peace, good neighborliness and mutually advantageous cooperation. At the same time, the republic is constantly concerned with strengthening its defensive capability.

The soldiers and officers of the GDR National People's Army, in close alliance with the servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces and the other fraternal countries' armies vigilantly stand guard over their borders and the whole socialist community. This was demonstrated with new force by the recent "Comradeship in Arms 80" exercises which were held on GDR territory.

The GDR is now approaching a most important event--the 10th SED Congress which will be held in April next year. A nationwide competition has been launched for the successful completion of the 5-year plan and for a fitting greeting to the supreme forum of the republic's communists. Increasing their contribution to socialist building, the working people of the German workers' and peasants' state, consolidated around their Marxist-Leninist vanguard, unanimously support the SED's steadfast course toward strengthening peace and socialism and toward consolidating the indestructible friendship between the GDR and the land of the soviets.

PROTOCOL ON COOPERATION WITH YUGOSLAVIA SIGNED

LD221402 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] A protocol on the session of the standing subcommittee on scientific-technical cooperation of the Soviet-Yugoslav Intergovernment Committee on Cooperation in the Spheres of Economy, Science and Technology was signed in Moscow today.

A program for scientific-technical cooperation between USSR and Yugoslav organizations has been approved for the 1981-85 period within the framework of the long-term program of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries. The session was held in a friendly atmosphere with full mutual understanding.

HUNGARIAN OFFICIAL ON ROLE OF TRADE UNION COMMISSIONERS

LD221351 Moscow TRUD in Russian 16 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Sandor Jakab, deputy general secretary of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council: "Authority Among the Masses"]

[Excerpts] The institution of trade union commissioners is one of the traditions of the Hungarian trade union movement. The Hungarian National Trade Union Council, together with the government, has endowed trade union commissioners with the rights which formerly belonged to the trade union committees. This has increased the standard of work carried out in trade union groups and enhanced the role of the trade union commissioners' activity.

The increased role and expanded sphere of competence of the trade union commissioners give rise to heightened demands with respect to their work. They must be genuinely responsible representatives of the working people, worthy of their trust, enjoying due authority among the broad masses and able, by force of conviction, to rally around themselves their work comrades and to mobilize them to fulfill the tasks which face the collective.

The great interest and activeness displayed by trade union members during the elections of trade union commissioners gives evidence of the fact that workers' representatives capable of fulfilling such a responsible mission have been elected to these posts.

In conclusion I would like to stress that great new and complex tasks face the Hungarian trade unions. The activeness of the trade union masses during preparation for the congress and the heightened level of activity of the Hungarian trade unions are the guarantees that they will successfully fulfill their assignments in building developed socialism and in the interests of strengthening workers' power.

CEAUSESCU, VERDET SEND MESSAGE TO BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN

LD220917 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;

To Comrade Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers:

Esteemed comrades,

On behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Government of Romania, and also all the Romanian people, we send sincere thanks to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers and all the peoples of the Soviet Union for the congratulations and wishes conveyed on the 36th anniversary of the August antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation in 1944.

The RCP, the Romanian Government and all the Romanian people place a high assessment on the traditional relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples. We are firmly convinced that the further expansion and deepening of good Romanian-Soviet relations in the spirit of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance and the Romanian-Soviet statement signed in November 1976 and in accordance with the decisions and agreements reached at summit level and collaboration between our parties and countries in the struggle for detente, disarmament, independence and progress for the peoples serves the interests of both our peoples and the common cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

We take this opportunity to convey to you, the communists and all Soviet working people wishes for new, even greater successes in the cause of building communism in the USSR and in the struggle for peace and international security.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of Romania

Ilie Verdet, prime minister of Romania

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER SENDS CABLE TO GROMYKO

LD221139 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Cordial Gratitude"]

[Text] Polish Foreign Minister J. Czyrek has sent a telegram to A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR foreign minister, expressing the most cordial gratitude for the congratulations and wishes in connection with his appointment to the post of Polish foreign minister.

I am convinced, the telegram says, that our friendly cooperation will help to strengthen fraternal and allied relations between Poland and the USSR and promote the common cause of the struggle for peace and socialism.

I would like to take this opportunity to convey to you, esteemed Andrey Andreyevich, wishes for further successes in your responsible activity, and also good health and personal prosperity.

NAMING OF TURKISH PREMIER, WORK ON NEW CONSTITUTION REPORTED

LD241201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Sep 80 p 4

[Correspondent A. Filoppov dispatch: "Turkey: Government Formed"]

[Text] Gen K. Evren, head of the Turkish state and chairman of the National Security Council, has assigned the formation of a new government to Adm (Retd) B. Ulusu who until 30 August this year commanded the country's navy. After consultations with eminent Turkish politicians, B. Ulusu formed a government today.

The National Security Council, which has temporarily assumed execution of the functions of Turkey's superme legislative organ, has completed work on the compilation of a provisional constitution for the republic. Reporting this, the newspapers and radio here stress that this fundamental law of the country confirms adherence to the ideas and principles elaborated by its first president--M. K. Ataturk.

At the same time preparation has been launched for the elaboration of the permanent constitution for the Turkish Republic.

The National Security Council has issued a series of directives and decisions regulating various aspects of the country's political and economic life. The activity of various working commissions of both chambers of the dissolved Grand National Assembly will be continued under the control of the military administration. Work is being done on the compilation of the state budget for 1981. Amendments have been adopted to the emergency situation law ensuring, it has been announced, a more effective struggle against terrorist organizations irrespective of their political coloring and also against the activity of smugglers and criminal elements.

It is reported that the military administration has decided to raise prices for gas, petroleum products, chemical fertilizers and sugar.

The situation in Turkey as a whole is calm. Army and security forces units are continuing operations to purge population centers of various armed groupings. A large quantity of firearms has been seized and new conspirators' hideouts have been discovered.

An Adana military tribunal has sentenced one of those arrested to death and another to life imprisonment. Their trial was broadcast on national television.

INTERCOMMUNITY TALKS BACKED AS PATH TOWARD CYPRUS SOLUTION

LD241511 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 80 p 3

[V. Mikhaylov article under the rubric "Our Commentary": "Cyprus: The Quest for a Solution"]

[Text] A meeting of the Greek and Turkish communities of the Republic of Cyprus has taken place in the (Ledra Palace Hotel, which for more than 6 years now has been located in the zone which artificially divides Nicosia into two parts. Thus the intercommunity talks on a settlement of the Cyprus problem, which were broken off more than a year ago, have resumed.

Perhaps it is appropriate to recall here the history of the emergence of this problem.

Britain, forced to leave Cyprus in 1960, left behind not only military bases, which to this day are like parasites feeding on the island's body, but also traces which are invisible at first glance: strained relations between Greek and Turkish Cypriots. [paragraph continues]

There are grounds for believing that without imperialist interference in the island's internal affairs, the situation could have normalized. But a united, independent, nonaligned Cyprus was not advantageous to the NATO strategists. So the methods of the "divide and rule" policy--methods accumulated over the centuries--were brought into operation.

As a result relations between the two communities deteriorated sharply. In December 1963 joint activity by Greek and Turkish members of the house of representatives, which had the legislative power, ceased. And summer 1964 saw bloodshed. Greek officers staged a revolt, trying to overthrow the government and affiliate Cyprus to Greece. In response, Turkish troops were sent to the island. The result: thousands dead and lost without trace, nearly 200,000 refugees, the partition of the island into two parts.

Since that time several attempts have been made to resolve the Cyprus problem by means of talks between representatives of the two communities. But the talks have been wrecked as a result of interference by imperialist circles.

And now there is a new round. The first meeting discussed the question of settling the Famagusta-Varosha region, which was abandoned by Greek Cypriots during the tragic events of summer 1974. Representatives of the Greek community put forward concrete proposals concerning the settlement procedure. The Turkish side will reply after the preliminary discussion of other questions on the agenda.

According to reports in the Cypriot press, representatives of the two communities have made statements to the effect that they have come to the talks with the best intentions, prepared to overcome all difficulties and reach a mutually acceptable resolution of the problem. "A future solution," S. Kyprianou, president of Cyprus, stressed on the eve of the talks, "must ensure the preservation of the island's independence, unity and territorial integrity."

However, by all appearance imperialist circles have not given up trying to keep Cyprus in the orbit of their influence by any means. On the eve of the resumption of the talks, G. Thorn, chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers, who was in Nicosia, went beyond the bounds of the stated aims of his visit and told the representatives of the communities that the Common Market is prepared to give "support and help in achieving a solution of the Cyprus problem." Simultaneously with G. Thorn's visit to Nicosia, American transport planes appeared at a British military base on the island, delivering servicemen and hardware.

Analyzing these events, the newspaper HARAVGHT stressed that behind them lies the U.S. and NATO desire to hinder the nonalignment policy implemented by Cyprus and use the island as a bridgehead for punitive operations against the peoples of the Near and Middle East. The newspaper noted that the imperialist powers would like to "transfer the dialogue on Cyprus to the sphere where it is easiest of all to impose a solution advantageous to NATO, leading, in essence, to the partition of the island and the elimination of its independence."

The Soviet Union's position on this question is radically different. True to its Leninist foreign policy principles, the USSR has always supported the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, the elimination of foreign bases located on the island and the withdrawal of all foreign troops. A constructive quest for a settlement in the course of the intercommunity talks--that is the path which can ensure the resolution of the problem in the interests of all Cypriots.

ARKHIPOV RECEIVES SWEDISH MINISTER OF INDUSTRY

LD240946 Moscow in Swedish to Sweden 1900 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Soviet Deputy Premier Ivan Arkhipov today received Swedish Minister of Industry Nils Asling, who is in the Soviet Union to attend the meeting of the Soviet-Swedish Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. The two sides discussed questions concerning trade and scientific- technical cooperation between the two countries. Present at the talks were Yuriy Brezhnev, chairman of the Soviet side of the commission and first deputy minister of foreign trade; Mikhail Yakovlev, Soviet ambassador to Sweden; and Carl de Geer, Swedish ambassador to the Soviet Union. Nils Asling was also received by First Deputy Foreign Minister Viktor Maltsev.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE OFFERS CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF UK COMMUNIST

LD231343 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] To the Communist Party of Great Britain Executive Committee

Dear comrades:

The CPSU Central Committee expresses profound condolences in connection with the untimely death of Jack Woddis, an eminent figure in your party, whom Soviet communists knew as an unfailing friend of our country who did much to develop relations between the Communist Party of Great Britain and the CPSU, and as an active fighter for the great ideals of the international communist movement.

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee

FURTHER REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON IRANIAN-IRAQI CONFLICT

Moscow Persian Report

NC241223 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The president of the UN Security Council has called on the Iranian and Iraqi governments to refrain from war activities. This was announced by Tunisian Ambassador Saheb Slim following urgent consultations in connection with the intensification of conflict between Iran and Iraq.

Reports from Baghdad and Tehran speak of conflicts in the border regions of the two countries as well as air attacks by both sides against each other's big cities, military bases, and industrial installations.

Moscow PRAVDA writes that the war activities in the Persian Gulf are only to the benefit of the United States of America, which wants to justify the plan to transfer the rapid deployment corps to the Indian Ocean region.

Reports on Fighting

LD242009 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Sep TASS--"Iraqi troops", the military communiques circulated by the INA news agency say, "have moved more than 15 km deep into Iran's territory, taking the towns of Qasr-e Shirin, Sumar, Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, and Mehran. The forward units cut off the motor road between Ahvaz and Khorramshahr." "Iranian Army units", the communiques point out, "have been surrounded in the towns of Abadan and Khorramshahr. The Iraqi Air Force deliver strikes at the world's biggest oil-processing complex at Abadan. Iraqi aviation made raids on airfields and military bases in Iran."

The Iraqi military command also reported that throughout yesterday and this morning aircraft of the Iranian Air Force bombed the Ar-Rashid military airfield, Baghdad's international airport, the Ash-Shu'aybah airfield in Al-Basrah, oil facilities in the areas of Muftiyah, Al-Faw, and Qayyarah as well as an airfield and other installations at Kirkuk, Al-Najibiyah, and Irbil.

Paris, 24 Sep, TASS--According to reports reaching here from the Iranian capital, the PARS news agency categorically rejected the reports that Iraqi troops encircled the towns of Khorramshahr and Abadan.

The FRANCE PRESS reported that Hashemi Rafsanjani, president of the Iranian parliament, stated that the outbreak of hostilities was part of a big conspiracy by the United States.

Today's L'HUMANITE points out that despite the statements about "neutrality", the USA is speeding up preparations for a military interference in the Persian Gulf area.

Beirut, 24 Sep, TASS--The newspaper AN-NIDA' stated: Washington undoubtedly bore a hand in stirring up the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq. Its purpose is to weaken the positions of the national liberation forces and create prerequisites for a direct military interference in the affairs of the oil-producing countries and for the establishment of its military control over them.

Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, called on the leaders of Iran and Iraq to settle the conflict by peaceful talks. As the JANA news agency reported, the Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi stated that the intensification of the conflict between Iran and Iraq "serves only America's and Israel's interests". Al-Qadhdhafi urged the two countries to stop the bloodshed in order "to save strength for struggle against the common enemy--Zionism and imperialism."

The Secretariat of the Organisation of Petroleum-Exporting Countries, the governments of India, Tunisia, Indonesia, and other states called on Iran and Iraq to cease the military operations.

Isidoro Malmierca, Cuban minister of foreign affairs, left by air for Iraq and Iran with a message from Fidel Castro, the chairman of the nonaligned movement.

New York, 24 Sep, TASS--Urgent unofficial consultations among the members of the U.N. Security Council took place here in view of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. A circulated statement expresses concern over the fact that the sharp worsening of relations between the two states, the stepping up of the military operations, which have already led to loss of life and a considerable material damage, may assume a still more serious character and a considerable threat to international peace and security.

Talks Advocated

LD242032 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1915 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Reports coming in from Baghdad and Iran bear witness to the growth in the conflict between Iraq and Iran. Here is a commentary written by Oleg Nikolayev, journalist on international affairs:

The military actions which have started up along the border of the two countries over a distance of several hundred kilometers involve substantial armed forces of both sides. As can be seen from the news agencies' reports the leaders of Iraq and Iran in the past few days have been making mutual accusations about the reasons for the emergence of armed conflict. These accusations are growing into propaganda, psychological warfare and are only adding fuel to the flames of the rapidly developing conflict.

Judging by everything neither country yet intends or is ready to begin seeking ways for a political solution of the problems existing between the two countries through talks. The history of the states of the Middle East and the formation of borders shows that the imperialist powers which long dominated this region left behind many hotbeds for the springing up of contradictions and disputes and, at times even confrontations with the use of force.

In such a situation the imperialist powers always had the opportunity of satisfying their selfish interests of pursuing their military and political aims. And now also, the Iran-Iraq conflict, as it is not difficult to see, serves only the interests of those states which have declared the oil-producing regions of the Middle East and the oil supply routes as zones of their vital interests. As a result, it might be made easier for the United States to create conditions and means in order to put pressure on the oil-producing countries of this region, which includes both Iraq and Iran. Moreover, the aggravation of the conflict between these countries might lead to a disruption of unity in the Arab world opposing Israel, which is conducting an aggressive expansionist policy under the protection of the United States. Washington tried in every way to sow discord among the Arab countries and to strengthen Tel Aviv's positions. It is no coincidence that the intensification of the confrontation between Iraq and Iran, as can be seen from press reports, has produced virtual rejoicing in Israel.

The creation of an atmosphere of instability in the region, and this is promoted by the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, gives the United States, one might say, extra trumps to justify its military presence in the Persian Gulf and the development of a system of military bases in the Near and Middle East and also in the Indian Ocean. The buildup of U.S. military might in the region is aimed at interfering in the internal affairs of the countries of the Middle East and at putting them at the service of securing U.S. interests.

The conflict between Iraq and Iran can be overcome by peaceful means, by means of talks. The restoration of peace and calm would accord with the national interests of both countries, their security and also the security of all countries of the Middle East.

Glukhov Commentary

LD251015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Sep 80 p 5

[Yu. Glukov article: "Who Benefits by This? Surrounding the Iranian-Iraqi Conflict"]

[Text] In recent days the Western press has been full of insinuations about the deterioration in Iranian-Iraqi relations and the flareup of border clashes between the two neighboring countries. All the indications are that the task is being set of fanning the conflict that has arisen and making it still more serious. This is being done deliberately, in the hope of weakening Iran and Iraq.

As is well-known, Iraq has traveled a difficult road of struggle against colonialism and imperialism. It will be recalled what a blow the 1958 July revolution and the subsequent development of revolutionary transformations in Iraq struck against imperialist-created neocolonialist structure for suppressing the developing countries' peoples. The revolution was the beginning of the end for the notorious Baghdad Pact. The attempts to use that bloc as imperialist forces' police billy club ultimately proved unsuccessful.

The Iraqi people have achieved much in the struggle for liberation from foreign capital's economic dominance. Despite pressure and blackmail from the oil monopolies, in 1972 they nationalized first the property of the Iraq Petroleum Company international monopoly, and then that of all foreign oil companies. Iraq became the full master of its own natural wealth.

Iraq is an active member of the nonaligned movement. Baghdad, Iraq's capital, has been the venue for pan-Arab conferences to elaborate decisions on opposing the Camp David collusion. Exposing the intrigues in the Near East by Washington, which plays the role of patron of the Israeli aggressors, the participants in the Baghdad forums outlined political and diplomatic measures aimed against the Camp David agreements. As a result the United States, Israel and Egypt found themselves in a ring of isolation in the Near East. The Baghdad decisions, anti-imperialist thrust and the sharp warning they voice to Tel Aviv's accomplices retain their topicality even now, when the struggle against American imperialism's intrigues in this part of the world is continuing.

While the July revolution in Iraq shook the aggressive Baghdad Pact, later renamed CENTO, the Iranian revolution finished it off. With the downfall of the monarchy in Iran in 1979, many imperialist plans bound up with the despotic and reactionary regime in that country--an obedient performer of the will and instructions of its transatlantic masters--collapsed like a house of cards. Iran ceased to perform police functions in the Persian Gulf. The Iranian people threw out the army of thousands of American military "advisers," who had turned the country's territory into a nest of Pentagon bases. Iranian oil ceased to be an object of easy money for the imperialist monopolies, and the Iranian treasury ceased to be a feeding trough for dealers in the military business, who had made fortunes out of delivering countless consignments of weapons to the former monarch. Iran firmly stated its desire to combat neocolonialism's dominance and to defend its own national independence.

All this created the objective favorable preconditions for the consolidation of progressive forces and for continuing the offensive against world imperialism's positions in the region. Especially as the peoples of Iran and Iraq are faced by many common problems of economic development, social renewal, surmounting the legacy of the past and improving the material and spiritual level of the broad masses. All the opportunities exist for this. Both countries have rich natural resources, human potential and finance.

The historical experience accumulated by Iraq and Iran shows that they have a common enemy--imperialism, which desires at all costs to restore its positions in the Persian Gulf: after all, it is no accident that the United States is stepping up its war [voyennyy] preparations in the region. The Pentagon makes no secret of the fact that it is preparing to strike against Iran and other countries in the region.

Naturally, in such a situation any deterioration in the relations between the neighboring countries plays into the hands of imperialism, which has always gambled on inflaming enmity and on splitting the forces opposing it, and into the hands of the Israeli aggressors, who are hatching broad aggressive plans and carrying out subversive work against both Iraq and Iran.

So it is not surprising that the deterioration in the contradictions between Iran and Iraq is causing serious concern and profound regret among friends of the Iraqi and Iranian peoples. One would like to think that the two countries will show the good will needed, the preservation of good-neighborly relations and the peaceful resolution of the disagreements via talks, without any external interference. Restraint and wisdom must prevail, so as to prevent the further spread of military operations and to secure their termination.

Such a development of events would accord with both these countries' national interests and with the strengthening of their independence. The latest news from the Middle East shows that American imperialism, hatching hegemonist plans, is not averse to exploiting the conflict that has flared up in order to interfere in the region's internal affairs. Washington needs to inflame strife between Iran and Iraq in order in particular to lend credibility to the "argument" regarding "instability" in the region and to justify the Pentagon's plans for transferring the "rapid deployment corps" to military bases in the Indian Ocean. And this is a real threat to peace and security in the Middle East.

The more swiftly the conflagration of the border conflict between Iraq and Iran is extinguished, the better. The speediest elimination of the tension would contribute to improving the political climate in the region and would make it possible to focus efforts on solving the urgent tasks facing the Iranian and Iraqi peoples. All peace-loving peoples and the cause of peace and progress would benefit.

PRAVDA CITES REPORT ON OIL EXTRACTION CUTBACK BY IRAN

LD241331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Sep 80 p 1

[TASS-AFP report under the general headline "From the Teleprinter"]

[Text] Iran and Iraq have announced a 10-percent reduction in oil extraction. REUTER reports that Iranian Petroleum Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar speaking at a press conference in Tehran has announced that the reduction in oil extraction is being made within the framework of the recent OPEC decision to effect a 10-percent reduction in the overall volume of petroleum by the countries belonging to this organization.

BANI-SADR OPENS TEHRAN INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR

LD241213 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Akhmedzyanov dispatch: "Fair Opened"]

[Text] The seventh international trade fair has opened in the Iranian capital. Fifteen countries and about 150 Iranian firms are taking part in it. The exhibition was opened by A. Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries traditionally take part in the exhibition. About 5,000 exhibits are displayed in the Soviet pavilion, which occupies an area of 4,000 square meters. Cooperation between the USSR and Iran at present involves 147 industrial and other enterprises.

A special feature of the Soviet pavilion this year is the extensive display recording the achievements of Soviet Uzbekistan. Its main theme is the cultivation of that precious crop--cotton.

SERIES OF TALKS ON AN-NASIR DEATH ANNIVERSARY BEGINS

LD240844 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Excerpts] On 22 September 1970, President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir died. Today, Moscow radio begins a series of talks in memory of Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir. Speaking at the microphone today is the well-known Soviet journalist, holder of the Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir Prize, Pavel Demchenko.

[Begin Demchenko recording in Russian, fading into Arabic translation] Ten years ago, a great Egyptian, the first president of the Republic of Egypt, Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, departed. But his name still lives and is immortal. It is remembered in the Arab countries and it is also remembered in the Soviet Union, where the name of Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir is linked with glorious pages of Soviet-Egyptian relations in particular and Soviet-Arab relations in general.

To this name is also linked the political course which led Egypt to freedom from foreign subservience, to the nationalization of the Suez Canal and to making Egypt a leader of the national liberation movement in the Middle East and a leader in the world's nonaligned movement.

For years, the name Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir embodied the voice of the Arab nation and that of the progressive forces which [word indistinct] the future of the world.

It has been 10 years since the death of the Egyptian President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir. What (?result) has the current Egyptian leadership achieved in the field of foreign policy so far? To be honest, it is not pleasing. It sometimes seems that the hands of the clock of history have been pushed back for decades in Cairo, to the days of King Faruq. The Egyptian regime's friend today is the United States, the principle protector of the Israeli aggressors who are still occupying the Golan, the West Bank and Gaza strip, and who are refusing to grant the Palestinians their legitimate rights. U.S. warships remain for weeks in Egyptian ports; squadrons of U.S. Phantoms have made the Egyptian airfields their home station.

When one makes an overall evaluation of Cairo's present course, one comes to the conclusion that there has been in fact full destruction of the policy which used to be followed in the time of Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir. Egypt has abandoned the joint action with the Arab and socialist countries in the international field, including the question of removing the effects of Israeli aggression. Egypt decided to enter into separate talks with Israel, relying in this on U.S. support. It has concluded a peace treaty with Israel. The ill-reputed Camp David accords tie Egypt to the military wheel of U.S. policy in the Middle East.

We in the Soviet Union recall that the best of Soviet-Egyptian relations are linked with Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir. At that time in particular, our two peoples were better able to understand each other. Soviet-Egyptian economic, military political and cultural ties became stronger. [end recording]

REPORT ON VISIT OF YEMENI SOCIALIST PARTY'S AL-BID

LD241317 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Visit"]

[Text] A delegation of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] headed by 'A.S. al-Bid, member of the Politburo and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, was in the USSR 8 through 17 September. Apart from Moscow, the delegation visited the Azerbaijan SSR and familiarized itself with the CPSU's work experience and the Soviet people's life.

In Moscow 'A.S. al-Bid was received by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Taking part in the talks which took place were K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department and 'A.'A. ad-Dali, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen ambassador to the USSR.

In Baku the YSP delegation had a talk with G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

The delegation laid a wreath at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum.

ZAGLADIN RECEIVES PAN-ARAB PEOPLE'S CONGRESS DELEGATION

LD231119 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 80 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Meeting Held"]

[Text] A meeting took place on 18 September between V.V. Zagladin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and a delegation of the Pan-Arab People's Congress (PAPC) headed by PAPC General Secretary 'Umar al-Hamidi.

The delegation members reported on the organization's activities in mobilizing the efforts of the Arab public and broad people's masses for the struggle against imperialist conspiracies in the Near East. On behalf of the parties and mass organizations of the various Arab countries belonging to the PAPC they expressed sincere gratitude to the CPSU and the entire Soviet people for their firm support for the Arabs' just cause. The PAPC spokesmen advocated the further development of relations between the congress and Soviet public organizations.

The Soviet side voiced immutable solidarity with the Arab peoples upholding their legitimate rights and interests in the face of the continuing intrigues of imperialism and its accomplices.

A.S. Dzasokhov, first deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries, participated in the talks.

RAUL CASTRO-LED CUBAN DELEGATION LEAVES MOSCOW

LD241744 Moscow TASS in English 1656 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 24 Sep, TASS--A Cuban party and government delegation, headed by Raul Castro Ruz, member of the Political Bureau, second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, first deputy chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba, left Moscow for home today after paying a friendly visit to the Soviet Union.

PAVLOVSKIY ATTENDS MEXICAN INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATIONS

Meetings With President, Defense Minister

LD241455 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Sep 80 p 3

[TASS Report: "Celebrations in Mexico"]

[Text] Mexico City, 17 September--The Mexican people have marked their national holiday, Independence Day.

According to tradition, the celebrations began an hour before midnight, when President Jose Lopez Portillo, from the balcony of the national palace, proposed a toast in honor of sovereign Mexico and the heroes who fought for its independence and freedom. A festival reception was held during which the Mexican head of state talked with foreign guests who attended the celebrations. Army General I. G. Pavlovskiy, commander in chief of the Ground Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, who is here at the invitation of the Mexican minister of national defense, conveyed to the president congratulations on Mexico's national holiday and wishes for successes in his great statesmanlike activity for his country's benefit from L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Earlier, the Soviet military delegation was received by Division General Felix Galvan Lopez, Mexican minister of national defense. The reception took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

In connection with Independence Day, a large military parade with the participation of all branches of the armed forces and police subunits took place in Mexico City's central square.

Return to Moscow

LD241501 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Sep 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit Ends"]

[Text] Army General I. G. Pavlovskiy, commander in chief of the Ground Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, who was in Mexico for the celebrations of the 170th anniversary of the country's independence, returned to Moscow from Mexico on 19 September.

Army General I. G. Pavlovskiy was met at the airport by Col Gen V. Z. Yakushin, Marshal of Artillery G. Ye. Peredelskiy and other generals and officers.

Among the welcoming party was Division General Marco Antonio Guerrero Mendoza, army and air force attache to the Mexican Embassy in the USSR.

CPSU GREETS URUGUAYAN PARTY ON 60TH ANNIVERSARY

LD241227 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 80 p 1

[Text of CPSU Central Committee Message to Uruguayan Communist Party Central Committee]

[Text] To the Uruguayan CP [PCU] Central Committee

Dear comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee sends to you and all communists and working people in your country warm congratulations in connection with the 60th anniversary of the founding of PCU.

Your party has grown up and been tempered in the tireless struggle against reaction and imperialism, for peace, democracy and social progress. It has close links with the working class, the peasantry and middle strata in the city and countryside and is waging a consistent struggle for their vital interests. The PCU resolutely advocates the cohesion of the international communist movement and maintains relations of fraternal friendship with the CPSU.

At a time when prominent PCU leaders Jose Luis Massera, Jaime Perez, Alberto Altesor, Gerardo Cuesta, Vladimir (Turyanski), Rosario Pietraroya, Jorge Massarovich and others, as well as thousands of ordinary party members, languish in jails and concentration camps or are being hounded, Soviet communists reaffirm their fraternal solidarity with Uruguayan communists and patriots.

We express confidence that the just cause will triumph and the Uruguayan Communists' just struggle for democracy, in defense of national sovereignty and for peace and the happiness of the working people will be vitorious.

Long live friendship between the CPSU and the PCU on the sound basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

CLOSURE OF NICARAGUAN CONSULATE IN MIAMI NOTED

LD241852 Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 24 Sep, TASS--Nicaragua has decided to close down its consulate in Miami, Florida. The move had been prompted by the fact that the U.S. authorities are conniving at the provocations of Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries who have found refuge there. The underlings of the overthrown dictator Somoza threaten the life of the consulate's officials and hamper their normal work.

SHEVARDNADZE INTERVIEW WITH BRAZILIAN PAPER PUBLISHED

LD181355 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 10 September 1980, reprints on page 2 the 3,000-word text of an interview with E. A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, published by the Brazilian newspaper FOLHA DE SAO PAOLO on 6 July. Shevardnadze comments on Soviet commitment to detente, U.S. military spending, Euromissiles, ties with U.S. and PRC, treatment of dissidents, Afghanistan, ties with Brazil.

PRAVDA CARRIES OBITUARY OF SUPREME SOVIET DEPUTY TITOV

LD241339 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 80 p 2

[Obituary of "Vitaliy Nikolayevich Titov"]

[Excerpts] Vitaliy Nikolayevich Titov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and USSR first deputy permanent representative to CEMA, died on 9 September 1980 in his 74th year, after a serious, prolonged illness.

[Signed] L.I. Brezhnev, Yu. V. Andropov, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, A.P Kirilenko, A.N. Kosygin, M.A. Suslov, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, V.V. Kuznetsov, M.S. Solomentsev, I.V. Kapitonov, M.V. Zimyanin, K.V. Rusakov, I.V. Arkhipov, N.K. Baybakov, K.F. Katushev, M.A. Lesechko, N.V. Martynov, V.N. Novikov, M.P. Georgadze, M.S. Smirtyukov, V.F. Promyslov, O.B. Rakhmanin, O.A. Chukanov, N.V. Faddeyev, A.N. Zademidko.

NOVOSIBIRSKIY OBKOM PLENUM DISCUSSES MORAL EDUCATION

LD231359 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 22 August 1980 publishes on page 2 a 1,800-word report from Novosibirsk by PRAVDA correspondent S. Vtorushin under the headline "With one Goal" from the Novosibirskiy CPSU Obkom plenum." The plenum reportedly discussed work in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political-Educational Work." A report was delivered by obkom Secretary A. Derevynako. After outlining the content of the report and other speeches at the plenum on the work of the oblast party organization in this sphere, Vtorushin says in particular:

"The damage sometimes done to education by discrepancies between word and deed was spoken of by I. Tsyplakov, secretary of Novosibirskiy Gorkom. It is useless to expect our efforts to be very effective if, for instance, there is a low standard of organization of labor and administration at the plant. This leads to constant interruptions, last minute storm tactics and the unjustified expenditure of physical and manpower resources. And hence, you see, people become unsatisfied with their work and indifferent to the collective's affairs.

"The leaders of collective must above all set an example in everything. But do party committees always carry out work with cadres properly? Alas, no. This also emerged from the speech at the plenum by V. Alekhin, first secretary of the Tsentralnyy CPSU Raykom in Novosibirsk. In the last 2 years 17 leadership workers have been called to strict party account in this rayon for violating the norms of party life and communist morality. Yet they were all formerly appointed with the knowledge and support of the raykom.

"V. Makarov, main scientific secretary of the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, in his speech, mainly emphasized the need for even more persistent and convincing propaganda of the thesis that the good of all of us depends on the work of each of us. Everything must be done to inculcate civic principles and activeness in people.

"The speech of I. Leunov, director of Berdskiy Sovkhoz, was devoted to problems of educating rural young people. The role of the machine operator has now increased more than ever, he said. Unfortunately much imperfect and unreliable machinery is still reaching the countryside. This applies particularly to combines. In these conditions it is not easy to teach young people to love machinery.

"The discussion at the plenum enabled the oblast's communists to clarify in greater depth the causes of the many shortcomings in ideological and moral education and to outline more clearly ways of resolving the most important questions in one of the main spheres of party activity. The implementation of the measures outlined by the plenum participants will make it possible to raise to a new level the fulfillment of tasks put forward by the party Central Committee and to greet the 26th CPSU Congress in a fitting manner."

LE MONDE COMMENTS ON CONTINUING REPRESSION OF DISSIDENTS

LD241405 Paris LE MONDE in French 24 Sep 80 p 5

[Daniel Vernet dispatch: "New Trials and Sentences for Human Rights Militants"]

[Text] Moscow--Two new dissident trials opened in Moscow on Monday 22 September. Lev Regelson and Vyacheslav Bakhmin are charged respectively with agitation and anti-Soviet propaganda and with the systematic production and distribution of written works containing deliberate lies about the USSR's political and social system. They face 5 years and 3 years in labor camps followed by periods of internal exile.

Mr Regelson, who was arrested in December 1979 shortly after Father Gleb Yakunin--who was sentenced to 5 years' in a labor camp last month--was a leading figure in the "Orthodox Seminary"--a group of believers who criticize the church's attitude towards the government. In 1975 he and Father Yakunin wrote a letter to the churches' ecumenical assembly in Nairobi in which they appealed to Christians to unite and defend their "persecuted brothers."

Mr Regelson pleaded guilty in the Moscow court. He admitted his "mistakes" and said he bitterly regrets the damage caused to the Soviet state's interests and international prestige.

It seems that Viktor Kapitanchuk, former member of the Christians' Defense Committee, who appeared as a prosecution witness in Regelson's trial and is shortly to be tried himself, will adopt the same attitude of "repentance."

POISKI Editors Tried Soon

On the other hand Mr Bakhmin, who is being tried in a different court, refused to cooperate with his judges after he was denied the right to defend himself. He was arrested in March and was a founder member of the Committee on the Abuse of Psychiatry. He is an engineer at the Institute for Social Hygiene and Health Protection and had already had legal problems in 1969 when he was a student but had benefitted from an amnesty. The authorities now accuse him of having spread slander about the Soviet Union by claiming that Soviet citizens are locked up in psychiatric hospitals "without sufficient medical justification," as TASS euphemistically states in a way which would be amusing if the subject were not so serious. Several prosecution witnesses were cited during the trial which no foreign observers were allowed to attend.

On Wednesday the trial will open in Moscow of the editor of POISKI, an unofficial magazine, Valeriy Abramkin, a 33-year old former biologist who voluntarily decided to become a janitor "so as to have nothing to fear at professional level." He represented the Orthodox religious group in this pluralist publication in which very diverse groups, ranging from critical Marxists to monarchists, expressed their views. POISKI's editorial board which was formed in June 1978 was disbanded at the end of last year by the arrest of several editors and searches, accompanied by threats, at the homes of the others.

Three other members of the editorial board--Vladimir Sorokin, Yuriy Grimm and Viktor Sokirko are to be put on trial shortly.

Mr Sokirko, who has been temporarily released, is however apparently prepared to admit his "mistakes." In addition the authorities have asked official historians to write an expert's report denouncing the "falsifications" allegedly contained in POISKI's article.

It would be premature to say that these trials are the last dissident trials since the arrests continue.

However the policy of repression systematically pursued by the Soviet leaders for several years has virtually eliminated the various dissident movements which aimed to defend human rights in the USSR in one way or another. In these circumstances it is easy to understand why the Soviet Union is reluctant to discuss this issue at the Madrid conference which is to examine the extent to which the Helsinki agreements have been implemented. Moreover TASS is giving detailed if not complete reports of the recent trials stressing the "common law" nature of the crimes with which the accused are charged, as if to try and forestall any criticism.

Nonetheless after Academician Sakharov's exile to Gorkiy, the sentences passed and expulsions from the USSR, the groups monitoring the application of the Helsinki agreements have been decimated, the "free" trade union founders are in prison or in psychiatric hospitals, Christians who condemn the church's attitude to the government have been silenced and feminists have been hounded from the country.... To ensure greater security some dissidents, who were approaching the end of their sentences, have been arrested again before they could return to Moscow. KGB chief Andropov will be able to give the 26th CPSU Congress a flattering account of his administration's record.

BRIEFS

KAMCHATKA SOVIET SESSION--The third session of the oblast soviet was held in Petropavlovsk yesterday. Vladimir Biryukov, chairman of the oblispolkom, delivered a report on the work accomplished by the oblispolkom and the tasks which lie ahead for the subordinate soviets in welcoming the 26th CPSU Congress in a worthy manner. Deputy (Sviryev), first secretary of the Koryakskiy Autonomous Okrug Party Committee; Deputy (Lesakov), master of the Okeanrybflot fishing base and Hero of Socialist Labor; Deputy (Chernigovskiy), chairman of the Petropavlovsk Gorispolkom; Deputy (Poltorak), bus driver; and others participated in the discussions. The session paid particular attention to the successful completion of the tasks set for the 10th 5-Year Plan by all branches of the national economy and asked the heads of enterprises and administrations to adopt all possible measures to complete the current harvest as soon as possible, as well as to complete commissioned projects, and thus create a good beginning for the 11th 5-Year Plan. Organizational questions were also examined. The oblispolkom announced the decision to relieve (Andreyev), chief of the agricultural administration of the oblispolkom, of his duties to make way for his retirement. (Aleksey Sergeyevich Sorokin) was confirmed as the new chief of the agricultural administration. The session finished its work yesterday. [Text] [Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy Domestic Service in Russian 1845 GMT 19 Sep 80 SK]

KHABAROVSKI KRAY SOVIET--The third session of the 17th Khabarovskiy Kray Soviet today discussed the credentials of a newly elected soviet deputy, a report on the work of the krayispolkom, tasks of local kray soviets in insuring fulfillment of 10th 5-Year Plan tasks and a fitting welcome to the 26th CPSU Congress, organizational questions, and information on measures being taken to realize critical comments and proposals of deputies made at the second soviet session. The session heard reports outlining successes of the kray's industry and agriculture and paid main attention to work shortcomings. Sharp criticism was levelled at local soviets, construction organizations and heads of enterprises not fulfilling construction and housing commissioning plans and causing delays in preparations for winter work. The session appointed Nikolay Mikhaylovich Kostikov to replace Ivan Fedorovich Klepikov as chairman of the kray's People's Control Committee. Klepikov, who is retiring, was awarded a labor veteran medal by Chernyy, kraykom first secretary. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 16 Sep 80 OW]

PRE-WINTER FUEL STORING PREPARATIONS REPORTED

LD231142 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Summary] Vasiliy Pavlovich Palenov, deputy editor in chief of SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA speaks about fuel supplies for winter which is a very important task.

Since the beginning of the year the economy has received more than 4 billion cubic meters of gas above the plan. Oilmen have also completed their 8 month production plan. Front ranking mining collectives are working at full pace. Nevertheless, the timetable for accumulating winter supplies of fuel is not being kept. For example, in spite of extraction rates being above those planned, the Ministry of the Gas Industry is behind in pumping gas into underground stores, particularly in the Ukraine. The stocks of black oil are also slow in filling up. The workers in the coal industry have not completely fulfilled their tasks. The lagging behind of miners in the Kuzbass and Donbass has been particularly telling. For the second quarter alone, they fell into a deficit of about 4 million tons of coal to the power workers. At the same time, there are surpluses of coal at a number of mines. In the time remaining before winter there is every possibility of eliminating the deficit which has been formed.

The responsibility of the power workers themselves for the creation of winter supplies of fuel uninterrupted and efficient work of technology is of extreme importance in the timetable. The example of the majority of the Ural power stations will show how to organize the uninterrputed reception of fuel. Particularly sharp attention and study is deserved by the experience of the workers of the Kurakhovskaya GRES of Donbassenergo. Constantly modernizing their equipment, the collective improves the efficiency of the machinery from year to year. Much experience has also been accumulated here on the processing and burning of the lowest sorts of hard fuel. It is particularly important now at power stations to use the low grade types of fuel.

No less than at power stations the supply and readiness of the fuel economy is important at residential and municipal organizations of towns and rayons. Attention must be paid to the sale of fuel to the population, using the positive experience of Kirgiziya, Latvia and a number of other republics and oblasts, where fuel supplies have been arranged.

Good preparation for winter, the creation of the essential supplies of fuel, are important conditions for the successful fulfillment of socialist obligations, and competition to meet worthily the 26th party congress.

KUNAYEV ATTENDS KAZAKHSTAN AKTIV MEETINGS

LD242200 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] A conference of the party and administrative aktiv of Pavlodarskaya Oblast took place today. Participants of the conference examined tasks arising from Comrade Brezhnev's instructions and recommendations made at the Alma-Ata festivities. It was emphasized that the speeding up of the development of the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz territorial production complex is the main area on which party organizations should concentrate their efforts. Those who spoke focused their attention on the reserves for an organized completion of gathering in the harvest, for increasing the contribution by workers of the oblast to the Kazakhstan billion poods of grain, and also on increasing the rate of capital construction and improving the efficiency of production and the quality of work. A speech was delivered at the conference by Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee. A conference of party obkom bureau members and other leading workers of Karagandskaya Oblast, in which Comrade Kunayev took part, was also held. The conference discussed questions of the further development of industry, capital construction, agriculture and an increase in sales to the state of grain and livestock breeding products.

CSA REPORTS ON NATIONWIDE GRAIN HARVESTING

LD242148 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that grain and pulse crops have been cut in the country on an area exceeding 109 million hectares, that is, approximately nine-tenths of the plan. Ninety-four percent of the grain that has been cut has been threshed. Parshin, deputy head of the Main Administration of Grain Crops and General Problems of Agriculture of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, commenting on these data, noted that in the past days the weather has been favorable for fieldwork. Moreover, agricultural machine operators have succeeded in reaching last year's harvesting level. The gap between cutting and threshing has been bridged to a considerable extent. Rice harvesting has begun in the northernmost zones where it is cultivated: the Don area and the lower reaches of the Volga.

Harvesting of maize is underway throughout the south of the country. Due to late ripening, the harvesting of sunflowers has been delayed in the Ukraine, the central Non-Chernozem Zone and in the Volga area. Plants are being chemically treated on the sunflower plantations to speed up harvesting work. Mass lifting of sugar beet has gotten underway. The same applies to other industrial crops. The cotton harvesting is satisfactory: more than 3 million tons of it has been gathered in to date; that is, one-third of the plan.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 23-24 SEP

LD250508 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 23-24 September. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

23 September

Smolenskaya Oblast party organizations have mobilized the people to save the harvest, with 100,000 taking part each day and another 30,000 working on their days off. Half the area sown to grain crops has been harvested. The corresponding figure for flax is 67 percent, and almost one-third of potatoes. In Vologodskaya Oblast the harvest of flax, grain crops, vegetables and potatoes continues. The laying-in of fodder for collective animal husbandry and the autumn fallow plowing continues. Despite recent poor weather, grain crops have been harvested on two-thirds of the area sown. However, several rayons in the Central Region are falling behind with their harvest work. Flax, which occupies 43,000 hectares in the oblast, has produced a relatively good crop but it has not ripened on time in several areas so harvesting has been delayed somewhat. Flax has now been pulled on 85 percent of the area sown, and the first 1,000 tons has already been delivered to the mills. This year's potato crop is lower than in past years but 60 percent of the crop has already been picked. One-third of the planned crop has been delivered to procurement points. In Tulskaya Oblast harvesting is nearing its end and sugar beet harvesting will begin in a few days. Bad weather has affected the development of all crops in the oblast. (0545 GMT)

24 September

Harvesting is drawing to a close in Kurganskaya Oblast. It is warm and sunny across the Urals. Grain crops remain to be cut on only 250,000 hectares. Almost 800,000 tons of grain have been delivered. (0000 GMT)

The harvesting of grain is taking place in complicated conditions in Chelyabinskaya Oblast. Cold unpleasant weather has delayed the ripening of cereals by 20 days. Making skillful use of machinery, machine operators have brought the daily rate for threshing swathes to 75,000 hectares. "Rye Field" is the title of an article about the problems of rye sowing in the Russian Non-Chernozem Zone. The Non-Chernozem Zone altogether now delivers to state granaries nine times less [as heard] of this crop than in 1940. Average annual procurement plan fulfillment of rye in this 5-year plan has been only 52 percent, and in such oblasts as Kostromskaya and Kaluzhskaya only 20 percent. In the view of many scientists the Non-Chernozem Zone of Russia should have been transformed into a rye bread granary, and winter wheat should occupy a subsidiary position. It is more advisable to locate it in the southern parts of the Non-Chernozem Zone and in the south of European Russia. (0500 GMT)

Mass sowing of winter wheat, barley and rye has started in Checheno-Ingushskaya. After plentiful rainfall, the republic has favorable sowing conditions. In Belorussia, farmers are mainly occupied with potato harvesting. (0830 GMT)

Farmers in Omskaya Oblast have delivered half a million tons of grain from the new harvest to state stores. (0900 GMT)

A session of the Ivanovskaya Oblast Executive Committee is discussing the coming wintering of cattle. Conditions in the oblast are unfavorable as heavy rain has saturated fields and flooded the crops in places. Measures are being taken to save the harvest and prepare fodder. (1100 GMT)

Altay farmers are harvesting on the 5th million hectare. They have delivered 1 million tons of grain to the state, as we have already reported. (1400 GMT)

OSYCHKIN REVIEWS CURRENT HARVEST WORK

LD250945 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 18 Sep 80 p 1

[N. Osychkin "Agricultural Review": "Get the Harvest to the Granary!"]

[Text] Farmers have a great deal of pressing work to do during the fall period. But perhaps the main job is to finish gathering the entire harvest.

According to USSR Central Statistical Administration data, 101.5 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been cut by 15 September in kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises. This is 82 percent of the crop. Some 90.4 million hectares had been threshed--89 percent of the cut area. The increase in threshed areas over the 7-day period was 12 million hectares; a pretty good result. But not everywhere is sufficient use being made of possibilities of accelerating harvest work and grain shipments. It is important to improve the use of equipment and achieve maximum output on the part of every combine, reaper and truck.

Machine operators in Orenburgskaya Oblast, where harvest work on 4.7 million hectares is almost over, have accumulated a great deal of instructive experience in this connection. As they complete the threshing work the kolkhozes and sovkhozes are stepping up work on the threshing floors and are speeding up grain deliveries to elevators. The state has already been sold more than 2.5 million tons of grain. Many farms are reporting fulfillment of 5-year targets. Workers of Adamovskiy and Svetlinskiy rayons have each decided to dispatch 218,000 tons of grain to the state--much more than originally pledged.

The work could be organized in this way everywhere. Harvest work has been speeded up in Kurganskaya, Novosibirskaya and Kermerovskaya oblasts and Udmurtskaya ASSR. In the RSFSR as a whole 58.8 million hectares of grain have been cut--78 percent of the crop. Almost 90 percent of the hectares have been threshed.

Harvest work is difficult in Kazakhstan this year. Farmers are pitting their skill and expertise against the difficulties. Farmers are working around the clock. This has enabled them to windrow 700,000 hectares of grain per day during the "peak" period and thresh 700,000. This work is almost finished. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are taking extra measures to bring threshing work quickly to an end and fulfill the high pledge to sell 1 billion poods of grain to the state. Combines, trucks and equipment at threshing floors and elevators do not stop for a moment.

Characteristic features of the current harvest campaign are a high sense of responsibility for the fate of plans and pledges, a desire to fully exploit the time available, to gather the entire harvest and store it and deliver more grain to the state. At the same time, it must be noted that in some places attention to work at grain threshing floors has been relaxed and shipments to elevators are being delayed. In the past 5 days grain deliveries to the state from farms in Tatarskaya and Mordovskaya ASSR's and Penzenskaya Oblast have decreased considerably although the planned volume of procurements is far from having been attained. Voronezhskaya Oblast farms have practically stopped selling grain.

In Altayskiy Kray farmers have already harvested more than 3 million hectares. This is a good result for the machine operators, but there is a serious grain procurement lag here. More than 2 million tons of grain, one-half of it commodity grain, have accumulated at threshing floors. On many farms wheat and barley are lying in the open air in disordered piles which may result in spoiled grain. At the moment daily shipments are 50,000 tons--only half as much as previous years. Farms in Altayskiy Kray are short of transport. Trucks are needed. But in a number of places local transport and transport from outside is being used for less urgent work. Some of the trucks are defective or are not being used because of interruptions in fuel supply. Swift measures must be taken to eliminate the shortcomings.

Harvesting of groat crops and corn is an important part of the fall field complex. Mass threshing of rice is underway in the Kuban where many farms are obtaining 50-60 quintals of grain per hectare. Machine operators in southern Ukraine and southern Kazakhstan, on the Don and the lower Volga have taken their combines into the ricefields. Some 133,000 hectares of rice have been harvested so far. Millet continues to be cut. Farmers in Vinnitskaya, Kirovogradskaya and Poltavskaya oblasts are threshing 15-17 quintals of buckwheat per hectare. But deliveries of grain from these crops to the state are slow. Some 299,000 hectares of ripe corncobs have been harvested--8 percent of the crop.

The first hundreds of thousands of hectares of sugar beet have been harvested. People are working fast on vegetable plantations. Some 745,000 hectares of potatoes have been lifted (24 percent of the crop) and 408,000 hectares of vegetables have been harvested (32 percent).

More and more machines are joining the cotton harvest in Central Asia and Azerbaijan. The daily cotton harvest in Uzbekistan is already 100,000 tons. Some 666,000 hectares of fiber flax have been pulled in the country as a whole--59 percent of the crop.

One very important part of the fall field complex is laying a foundation for the next harvest. Some 22.1 million hectares of winter crops have been sown--53 percent of the plan. Fall plowing has been carried out on 26.8 million hectares--24 percent of the planned area. The work rate is not yet up to last year's. It is therefore necessary to make for efficient use of equipment and organize sowing and plowing work better. Every hour is precious in the fall!

PRAVDA EDITORIAL VIEWS TASKS OF TRANSPORTATION WORKERS

LD231053 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Harvest Routes"]

[Excerpt] Fall is not an easy time on the harvest transportation routes and the experience of advanced workers must serve as an example for all transportation workers. A significant saving can be achieved if direct routes for agricultural freight are used extensively. By this means delivery of produce is accelerated, railroad stations are freed from unnecessary marshaling of work and the preservation of goods in transit is reliably ensured.

Recently a resolution was adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers "On Additional Measures for Ensuring Timely Harvesting, Transportation and Processing of the 1980 Sugar Beet Harvest." In accordance with this document, railroad workers are obliged in September to provide freight cars for the transportation of beet and sugar upon presentation of the freight regardless of the plan. The task is a complex one. In order to cope with it and to deliver not only sugar beet but also grain, vegetables, potatoes and fruit to the processing and storage points rapidly and without losses, a high degree of organization is required and precise coordination of efforts among all participants in the work: rural workers and procurement workers, motor vehicle drivers, water transport workers and railroad workers.

The reserves here are considerable. In a number of places grain shipments are delayed because of the unrhythmic supply of transport. A big gap has developed between threshing grain and dispatching it to the elevators in certain rayons of Tatarskaya ASSR and Kuybyshevskaya and Voronezhskaya oblasts. Warning signs are reaching PRAVDA that transport loaded with the new harvest is standing still at trans-shipment centers, elevators and wharves. Thus a group of river vessel captains reports: "We delivered 19,000 tons of grain to the port of Perm but because of the lack of freight cars the motor vessels were forced in August to stand idle for a total of 66 days." This and other similar instances put us on the alert. Ministries and departments must direct the flow of transport facilities more effectively and mechanize the loading and unloading work more rapidly.

The efficient use of transport depends largely on agricultural produce procurement workers and also on the trade organs which are still participating poorly in the struggle against rolling stock stoppages. In a number of regions they have prepared poorly for using heavy truck-trailers and are not coping with processing the freight delivered by these. For example, in Dolinskiy Rayon in Kirovogradskaya Oblast loading at kolkhoz threshing floors is proceeding rapidly but this cannot be said of dispatching it. The work of motor transportation in the procurement zone of the local grain products combine has been organized inefficiently and the schedule is being violated. Out of 22 threshing floors only two can take Kamazy and Kolkhidy trucks with trailers which have to be unhitched for unloading.

At the height of the fall shipments attention by the party to the work of railroad workers, motor vehicle drivers and water transport workers is especially necessary. The duty of party organizations is to develop more widely socialist competition in transport work and to concentrate efforts on improving control of shipments. Party committees are called on to scrutinize daily the affairs and needs of transport workers, to support and disseminate advanced experience and to display great exactingness toward workers.

It is now especially important to develop the initiative of railroad workers with respect to the speedy movement of trains carrying grain. The initiative of the workers on the southern main line--to ensure a speed of not less than 1,000 km a day for the grain routes, must be taken up everywhere. [paragraph continues]

The main aim of workers at stations and elevators is to accelerate in every possible way the handling of the rolling stock and more actively introduce progressive technology and innovative work methods in all sectors.

Successful fulfillment of the targets of the final stage of the 5-year plan and ensuring rapid shipment and complete preservation of the 1980 harvest freight will be a weighty contribution by transport workers to the competition of the whole people for a fitting greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress.

POTATO HARVESTING PROGRESS, PROBLEMS REVIEWED

LD241417 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 Sep 80 p 1

[G. Fedorov "Agricultural Review": "Potato Harvest"]

[Excerpts] This year cultivation conditions in Russia's main commodity potato zones have been extremely unfavorable. Because of the late spring only one-fourth of the planting area was planted at optimal times. For that reason potatoes were not ready for harvesting until the beginning of September, while late strains continue to develop in a number of places.

Farmers in Leningradskaya Oblast are setting a graphic example of what can be done in the present conditions. Some 31,500 hectares of potatoes were planted on local kolkhozes; by 15 September half had already been harvested. The average yield per hectare is 124 quintals of tubers. Yet there was just as much rain here as in, for example, neighboring Pskovskaya Oblast where the yield is only 79 quintals per hectare and only one-third of the area has been harvested. As you can see, success is achieved by those who do not shirk difficulties but surmount them by selfless labor.

Harvest work is slow on many farms in the Central Economic Region. Suffice it to say that in Kostromskaya, Orlovskaya, Smolenskaya, Tulskaya and Yaroslavskaya oblasts, where potatoes are one of the leading crops, fewer have been lifted than in Moskovskaya Oblast alone.

In order to harvest the crop at the best time it is necessary to bring into play all the harvesting equipment and ensure high productivity. But not all farms are able to do this at the moment; of the 40,354 potato-harvesting combines virtually 10 percent are defective.

Of the 14,400 hectares of potatoes in Vologodskaya Oblast only 4,400 had been harvested by 15 September. Meanwhile, around 100 of the 400 potato-harvesting combines are still awaiting repairs on farms and in Goskomselkhoztekhnika workshops. There are around 200 defective machines in Kirovskaya Oblast. Nor are repair services in Kemerovskaya, Permskaya, Amurskaya and Sakhalinskaya oblasts and in Mordovskaya ASSR on top of the situation. To have so much defective equipment at the time of the mass lifting of tubers gives rise to grave anxiety for the fate of the harvest. If matters are not rectified in double-quick time a considerable proportion of the potatoes will have to be lifted by hand.

This year's potato harvest is somewhat smaller than last year's. All the more reason for adopting a more responsible attitude toward the prompt fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges for sales to the state. Of course, the bulk of the tubers will come from specialized farms. But we must not overlook kolkhozes and sovkhozes where potatoes are grown for noncommodity purposes. The situation demands this. Purchases from the population will provide a substantial supplement to overall potato procurements. And to this end party, soviet and procurement organs must conduct explanatory work among villagers and provide moral and material incentives for inhabitants who have sold the biggest quantity of potatoes to the state.

BREZHNEV, CASTRO GREET SOVIET-CUBAN SPACE CREW

LD241307 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 80 p 1

[Text of Brezhnev, Castro message to Soviet-Cuban space crew: "Cordial Greetings"]

[Text] To the international crew of the Salyut-6, Soyuz-37 and Soyuz-38 orbital scientific research complex Cosmonauts Popov, Ryumin, Romanenko and Tamayo Mendez.

Dear comrades!

We cordially congratulate you on starting work on board the orbital scientific station as members of the new international Soviet-Cuban crew.

The mission you, cosmonauts of the Soviet Union and Cuba, are instructed to carry out will play an important role in the study and exploration of outer space which are being implemented by the socialist community countries for peaceful purposes under the Intercosmos program.

The results of your work in space will be a big contribution to scientific and technical progress and will contribute to the solution of national economic tasks in the USSR and Cuba and in all the fraternal socialist countries. This is the great practical significance of the series of joint research undertakings which have been successfully implemented by international crews on the Salyut-6 laboratory for over 2 years now.

Your flight, dear comrades, is also a new contribution to strengthening Soviet-Cuban friendship. It is a bridge of solidarity built by the peoples of the Soviet Union and revolutionary Cuba across seas and oceans. Soviet people and Cubans now feel even greater proximity and the great strength of fraternity and proletarian internationalism.

The Soviet Union and Cuba--the first socialist state in the Western Hemisphere--together with all fraternal socialist countries are making a tremendous effort to defend peace and preserve and deepen detente and are consistently advocating the consolidation of the independence of all peoples.

We are confident that you will continue the glorious traditions of the socialist countries' international crews and honorably justify the great trust placed in you.

We wish you, dear Comrades Popov, Ryumin, Romanenko and Tamayo Mendez, successful fulfillment of the flight program and a safe return to earth.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev; F. Castro Ruz

MARSHAL CHISTYAKOV DIES AFTER 'LONG ILLNESS'

LD241513 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Sep 80 p 3

[Excerpts] The eminent Soviet military leader Marshal of Artillery Mikhail Nikolayevich Chistyakov died 15 September after a serious and long illness. The Soviet Armed Forces have lost a true son of the Soviet people and an active participant in the Civil and Great Patriotic wars, who devoted his whole life to loyally serving the socialist motherland and the cause of the Communist Party.

M.N. Chistyakov was born in the city of Petersburg in 1896.

[Signed] D.F. Ustinov, N.V. Ogarkov, V.G. Kulikov, A.A. Yepishev, S.L. Sokolov, N.I. Savinkin, V.F. Tolubko, I.G. Pavlovskiy, A.I. Koldunov, P.S. Kutakhov, S.G. Gorshkov, K.S. Moskalenko, S.K. Kurkotkin, A.T. Altunin, N.N. Alekseyev, V.M. Shabanov, N.F. Shestopalov, I.Kh. Bagramyan, V.I. Chuykov, I.N. Shkadov, G.V. Sredin, S.P. Vasyagin, A.M. Mayorov, V.Z. Yakushin, G.Ye. Peredelskiy, P.N. Kuleshov, M.G. Khomulo, Yu.M. Potarov, V.K. Pikalov, S.Kh. Aganov, V.N. Dutov, K.R. Kazakov, A.Ye. Khlopenko, L.S. Sapkov, V.Ya. Lebedev, V.A. Grishantsov, V.M. Mikhalkin, N.M. Khlebnikov, N.S. Fomin, M.F. Dmitriyev.

NEW NUCLEAR SUBMARINE DESCRIBED AS WORLD LARGEST

LD241129 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 24 Sep 80 p 5

[Desmond Wettern report: "Russian Nuclear Submarine Is World's Biggest"]

[Text] Russia now has a giant nuclear submarine--designed to launch cruise missiles--that is larger than any submarine the West has in service or has planned.

According to Adml Sir James Eberle, C-in-C fleet and NATO C-in-C Channel, the submarine, code-named Oscar by NATO, is a further indication of the massive economic and industrial build-up by Russia to challenge the West for supremacy on the oceans.

The submarine has been built under cover at Severodvinsk in the White Sea and is larger than the American Navy's new 18,700-ton Trident strategic missile submarine.

Her building is part of a recent resurgence in Russian nuclear submarine construction which had dropped off slightly in the past two or three years, possible to allow the manufacture of nuclear reactors for new cruisers.

In addition, some of the 31 Yankee class strategic missile submarine's are probably being rebuilt as attack submarines to meet requirements of the SALT proposals.

Adml Eberle, speaking from his underground headquarters at Northwood, Middlesex, where he is controlling many of the 168 NATO ships, 47 of them British, involved in Exercise Teamwork, said that another addition to the Russian Navy has been unveiled during the exercise. This is the first of the Balzam class spy-ships which was photographed during the exercise.

The Balzam, which is larger than the Royal Navy's latest 4,000-ton Sheffield-class missile destroyers, has been designed for the job. Many existing Russian intelligence gathering ships are converted trawlers or whalers.

The ship's size means that she has a much greater capability to monitor radar and sonar from Western warships and also has the speed to keep up more easily in heavy seas.

A feature of the ship not seen in earlier spy-ships is the two large plastic domes on the bridge structure, presumably housing long-range surveillance radars.

Their purposes is probably to keep track of Western warships and assist the ship in her war role of guiding Russian anti-ship missiles fired from ranges beyond the radar horizon, that is beyond 30-35 miles.

The ship has a crew of at least 180, the same as that of one of the Royal Navy's newest Amazon class frigates. She is powered by diesels possibly working in conjunction with gas-turbines.

Unlike earlier Russian spy-ships, she is fitted to fire anti-aircraft missiles from a silo forward of the bridge though it is thought that her armament is probably not actually installed.

The Balzam left a Baltic port in early September, expressly to keep watch on NATO ships involved in Teamwork. She joined some seven other spyships and two Krivak-class frigates which are tailing the Western ships.